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LOS ANGELES ELECTION

INCREASE VOTES FOR GENUINE SOCIALISM, DESPITE UNFAVORABLE POSITION ON BALLOT.

Debs' Vote Cut In Half—Aid of Capitalist Officials and Platform Full of Palliatives of No Avail In Preventing Shrinkage in "Socialist" Poll.

Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 8.—The municipal election, which took place in this city last Monday, December 5, resulted in an increase of votes for the S. L. P., as the following table shows:

	1902	1904
Mayor	127	203
City Clerk	207	240
City Attorney	199	243
City Treasurer	169	200
City Auditor	211	251
Tax Collector	215	240
City Engineer	185	228
Street Superintendent	200	183
City Assessor	187	215

The increase in our vote becomes all the more significant when it is known that at the city election two years ago, the Kangaroos did not have a ticket on the ballot, having fused with the Union Labor Party, and consequently, the name "Socialist" appeared only once on the ballot; while this year the bogus so-called Socialist party by the grace of capitalist officials and judges, and in violation of the election laws, were permitted to participate in the primary election and nominate their candidates by convention and thus appeared on the ballot in the third column, while the S. L. P. ticket was placed in the fourth column, which headed "Independents Nominations". Thus the old cry of the bogus that the votes cast for the S. L. P. were cast so by mistake, cannot be raised in this case, as the voter had to hunt for our ticket and pass that of the bogus Socialists. And we are glad it was thus, as we do not care to get any votes, except those of men who know what they are voting for.

The capitalist class, as represented by the Republican party is now solidly in the saddle in this city, as in the State and nation. The Democrats elected but three of their candidates, the Treasurer, Street-Superintendent and one Councilman, all the other officers elected are Republicans, with the exception of one independent Councilman and the non-partisan Board of Education.

The Republican Mayor-elect, Owen McAleer, made a public statement on the eve of the election, that it was his intention to stand for the plank in the Republican city platform, which declares for equal privileges and protection for capital and labor and for the prosecution of criminal organizations of both, and all the other phrases and rot which means nothing but the open shop and Peabodyism in all its nakedness. The wage slave of Los Angeles will get what they voted for.

The vote of the Kangaroos, or so-called Socialist party, took a big tumble from a vote of about 2,500 for Debs in this city a month ago, it came down to 1,320 for their candidate for Mayor last Monday and their lowest vote was 1,156 for Street Superintendent, which is less than one half of the vote cast for Debs. This in spite of the "broad" policy of the bogus party, in spite of their dishonest and inconsistent, pure and simple trade union affiliation, in spite of their "Municipal Program", declaring for "government ownership" of street cars, gas plant, telephones, etc., etc., for the fixing of a minimum wage at trade union rate, for factory legislation and a progressive income tax, in spite of their middle class candidate for Mayor, who was advertised as a man of "business" ability and in spite of their statement set forth on a large poster, that "workingmen should be Socialists because the Socialist party is made up of workingmen." (Not in Los Angeles.)

After the general election, the bogus Socialists were talking about the possibilities of electing one or two councilmen, they feel different now. "Socialism is coming fast", but not in Los Angeles.

The bogus Socialist vote showed a still greater downward tendency in the 6th city ward, where their candidate for Mayor polled 306 votes, while their candidate for Councilman polled only 132, or considerable less than one-half of the vote cast for the rest of the ticket. Half of the so-called Socialist voters in this ward, must have voted for Dr. Houghton, the Independent candidate, who was elected. The daily papers of December 2nd, reported a meeting held in the 6th ward the night before, at which the chairman made the statement that the Rev. W. C. Bowman, candidate on the "Socialist" (Kangaroo) ticket for councilman from the ward had authorized him to announce "that Mr. Bowman had cancelled all his campaign engagements and should advise his friends in the interest of good government to vote for Dr. Houghton, the Independent candidate." As far as we know "Socialist" Bowman has made no public denial of the statement but some of his brother "Socialists" do deny it. Be it as it may, true or false, it don't make much difference, as it is nothing new for a "Socialist" to endorse some other candidate; the fact remains that more than half of the supporters of the "Socialist" ticket did vote for Dr. Houghton.

What becomes of the 500,000 Debs votes when viewed in the light produced by the city election in Los Angeles and the vote cast for the "Socialist" candidate for councilman from the 6th ward? The vote for the city ticket dwindles down one-half, and the vote for councilman dwindles down another half and thus it is a safe estimate to place the actual supporters of, and believers in, bogus Socialism at less than one-fourth of the vote cast for Debs. Take from this number those voters, who would have voted for the S. L. P. in the several states where we were prevented from getting our ticket on the ballot, at the general election, and the "great and grand" "Socialist" party dwindles down in numbers until it appears to be just what it really is—a handful of Kangaroos, grafters and dupes, with a few honest but misled workingmen in their ranks.

The comrades of Section Los Angeles County are well satisfied with our vote. We did not count it before election and were calmly awaiting the result. Whatever our vote would have been our work would have continued just the same. As it is, we are justified in feeling encouraged, the number of class conscious workingmen in Los Angeles has increased as a result of our persistent work, and more will be with us next election. Our vote was the largest in the precincts where we distributed the most literature and we never give out a leaflet or paper without a copy of "The Difference", and between now and the next election we will cover the city a number of times with literature and sample copies of The People and by next election there will be no excuse for any workingman not to know the difference between real and bogus Socialism.

On to the Socialist Republic.

With greeting from Section Los Angeles County.

Press Committee.

CANADIAN N. E. C.

Regular meeting of Canadian N. E. C., London, December 2nd. Comrade Weitzel in chair. Bryce absent, no excuse. Minutes of meeting November 4th were read and confirmed, after correction. Minutes of meeting November 18th were read nad adopted.

Communications to Comrade Pearse, St. Thomas, Simon Lomax, Stellation, H. H. Stewart, Harcourt, and A. D. Kemp, Toronto, were read.

Secretary reported received votes on amendments to constitution and seat of N. E. C. from Comrade Kemp, acting organizer of Section Toronto. That vote denotes that there was not a quorum present, therefore, after receiving same, and noting contents, it was decided to ask Section Toronto to vote on same with quorum present.

Communications: From Wm. Griffith, organizer Section Vancouver, acknowledging letter of secretary, stating they were in error regarding delegation to International Congress; therefore, sent $5.60 for twenty-eight of the special assessment stamps. Also sent vote on amendments to constitution and seat of N. E. C. Same was received and duly acknowledged. From New York Labor News Company, regarding printing of due stamps. Bill for $5.00 was enclosed. Moved that same be received and bill paid. Carried. The secretary reported that communications sent to Section Hamilton have not been answered and requests that member or members of Section Hamilton noticing this in report, make it their business to bring this matter before the Section at once.

H. D. Forbes, Recording Secretary.

SCHENECTADY LABOR LYCEUM

Turn Hall Albany street, each Sunday, 3 p. m.

These lectures are free. All workingmen are cordially invited. Questions and discussion after each lecture.

CALIFORNIA S. L. P.

Plans Big Tour of State by Frank Bohn—Conditions Favorable for Success.

Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 28th, 1904.

To the Sections, Members-at-Large, and Sympathizers of the S. L. P. in California:

Comrades:—As Comrade Frank Bohn has now been engaged to tour this State as organizer, for at least three months during the coming winter, we must proceed to prepare for the campaign, in order to make it successful, and as effective as possible. Our organization being composed of workingmen, always finds it difficult to raise large funds for agitation purposes, hence we must make every dollar that is spent count and bring the best possible results. Comrade Bohn will be the first able speaker that has been sent on the road for the party in this State as organizer, since the Kangaroo outbreak, and we intend to make his work tell from the day he arrives till the day he leaves the State. A number of new Sections must be organized, the present Sections strengthened and their membership increased, new persons must be made interested in our movement and the present sympathizers secured as members at large, where we have no Sections.

We consider the coming winter most opportune for S. L. P. propaganda. We have had canvassers in the field who have introduced our party press and literature, and prepared the ground for future work, the economic conditions are growing worse, the pure and simple unions are being crushed and there is a rapidly growing Socialist sentiment in this State, which must be directed towards the S. L. P. The Kangaroo organization, (if it can be called an organization), is in a fearful chaotic state. In spite of their large populist vote, or perhaps because of it, they are split up in a number of factions bitterly fighting each other, and if we do our duty now, we can deal them a blow that will hasten the day of their complete dissolution. The Kangaroos polled far more than the necessary three per cent. of the vote in the recent election, to make them an official party, and the thing for us to do now is to proceed and build up our organization and two years hence, we shall find a way and means to get our ticket on the ballot, and get before the public somehow.

We do not deem it necessary to again call upon you for funds; we believe that you all realize the necessity of carrying on the agitation and will do the best you can, and contribute to our State Agitation Fund what money you can spare.

We present herewith a rough schedule of Comrade Bohn's tour, the dates will be set later, when we know what time he will reach the State. Besides the towns herein mentioned, meetings will be arranged in other places that can be reached without much extra expense or waste of time. The time allotted to San Francisco will have to be divided between that city and Oakland, Berkeley, Almeda, Vallejo and other towns around the bay. The schedule, subject to changes, follows:

Los Angeles County, 10 days; San Bernardino, 3 days; Riverside, 4 days; San Diego County, one week; Bakersfield, 3 days; Fresno, 5 days; Stockton, 5 days; Sacramento, one week; San Jose, one week; San Francisco, one month, and Humboldt County, 10 days.

We call upon our Sections and Members-at-Large, in the towns to be visited by Comrade Bohn, to prepare for his coming, by informing themselves thoroughly on local conditions, on the doings of the capitalist class, its politicians, the labor fakirs and the Kangaroos, so that you can post the Comrade and enable him to hit the spot when he arrives. Then again, dates should be arranged for with fraternal societies, young mens' clubs, labor unions and other organizations, by getting permission to have our organizer address their meetings, or by arranging debates, etc. To make it easier for our members we intend to issue and supply you with a circular letter to be dated and signed by you and sent to various organizations in your town. This letter will in itself help to advertise our organizer and our party, but besides that, open air or hall meetings must be thoroughly advertised with dodgers or cards, through the public press or in any other manner possible.

Comrade Bohn will speak in the evening and during the day he will visit sympathizers and canvas for subscriptions, and so as to make this part of his work more effective, we ask you to be prepared to furnish him with a list of persons, who sympathize with us or who are interested in the movement, progressive trade unionists or dissatisfied "Socialist" party members.

Wherever comrades are so situated as to be able to offer suitable quarters to Comrade Bohn, under decent working-class conditions, let them do so. It will save expensive hotel charges and make it so much easier for the S. E. C. to see this tour through to a successful end. Comrade Bohn has stated his willingness to avail himself of such offers, if made, and in every such case the party will save that portion of the expense.

So now, comrades! Let us all set to work and do our very best to make this tour of Bohn's a thorough success. We can make it a success if we try, and if we do, we shall probably be able to engage another organizer as soon as Bohn leaves and keep a speaker, besides one or more canvassers on the road all the time. Once we place our position before the workers, they will rally to our banner, and the Kangaroo organization will go down and out of business. The time is now ripe for active and effective propaganda work, so fall to, all along the line.

California State Executive Committee,
Geo. Anderson, Organizer,
205½ S. Main St. Room 9.

NEW YORK STATE VOTE.

Counties	Corregan	De Leon	Debs
Albany	146	131	330
Allegany	27	27	86
Broome	20	19	108
Cattaraugus	44	40	206
Cayuga	89	78	171
Chautauqua	168	135	691
Chemung	42	40	378
Chenango	21	20	68
Clinton	10	12	23
Columbia	17	17	45
Cortland	6	6	26
Delaware	8	8	25
Dutches	42	41	102
Erie	685	654	1,334
Essex	17	17	75
Franklin	15	14	61
Fulton	130	124	463
Genesee	38	38	109
Greene	19	17	87
Hamilton	—	—	2
Herkimer	41	38	188
Jefferson	56	51	449
Kings	1,341	1,426	6,598
Lewis	7	4	34
Livingston	63	14	46
Madison	34	31	159
Monroe	343	308	2,263
Montgomery	54	53	88
Nassau	16	18	39
New York	3,538	3,556	16,472
Niagara	45	44	163
Oneida	157	157	391
Onondaga	266	262	700
Ontario	8	9	34
Orange	123	113	344
Orleans	16	13	53
Oswego	34	34	114
Otsego	19	19	56
Putnam	7	7	12
Queens	202	191	1,288
Rensselaer	165	154	323
Richmond	90	89	154
Rockland	19	20	63
St. Lawrence	35	35	71
Saratoga	32	31	152
Schenectady	311	303	434
Schoharie	8	8	9
Schuyler	3	2	13
Seneca	9	9	37
Steuben	44	43	246
Suffolk	36	35	143
Sullivan	13	10	26
Tioga	7	6	14
Tompkins	14	15	88
Ulster	28	30	92
Warren	31	32	101
Washington	25	25	112
Wayne	17	16	74
Westchester	307	311	808
Wyoming	16	14	31
Yates	3	2	11
Totals	9,127	8,976	36,883

WHAT A TUMBLE!

Boston, Mass., Dec. 14.—Returns for the Municipal election in the city of Boston gives the Socialist Labor Party for Street Commissioner, W. H. Carroll, 1069 votes; Hall, Social Democratic party candidate, 1803.

Last year the head of the ticket for the Socialist Labor Party polled 1,054; the Social Democratic party had 5,000; this year they tumble to 1,803.

HOLYOKE RETURNS.

Holyoke, Mass., Dec. 14.—Result of local election: For Mayor, Henry St. Cyr, 38; Alderman at large, M. H. Tilderman, 137; 2nd ward Alderman, H. Noffke, 36; 3rd ward Alderman, M. Ruther, 38.

"CO-OPERATION"

As Advertised In A "Socialist" Paper and Practiced In Chicago, Ill.

A short time ago I had a visit from Comrade Shaynin, who brought with him a copy of the Appeal to Reason, of Girard, Kansas. It contained an advertisement of a co-operative stock company. The adv. appealed especially to the "600,000 Socialist voter of the country" stating that "Co-operation spelled the doom of all capitalistic monopolies." It also stated that Socialism was as yet only a theory, and that it would remain a theory until it had been "practically demonstrated" as feasible.

Comrade Shaynin also brought an editorial of the affair from The People, which I thought was pretty good, and I did not feel disposed to take much stock in the concern, until I discovered that I had been working for three years within a block and-a-half of the alleged "doom of all capitalistic monopolies." And I had never noticed any doom stalking round which the monopolies of the neighborhood seemed the least afraid of. Situated on the outskirts of the Ghetto, I had never noticed anything about the inhabitants to indicate they were enforcing the advantages of "a practical demonstration of Socialism."

The adv. furthers stated that co-operation would accomplish for the co-operators what Socialism would accomplish for the whole nation. Comrade Shaynin and I arranged to visit the place, which we did on Saturday afternoon, December 3rd.

We entered a large mail order department in which were about 75 or 100 clerks, about ten per cent. of whom were male and 90 per cent, female, female labor being the easiest to exploit. We were told the manager was very busy and were kept waiting about an hour, during which we had time to size up our surroundings.

The first point noted was that the wage slaves were hustling to beat the band, hours after the wage slaves of the adjoining "capitalistic monopolies" had left work. Finally, the assistant manager came and we asked him to explain the business, which he did very ably and courteously. We found they were trying to do much the same kind of business as Montgomery Ward, or Sears, Roebuck & Co., buying in quantities for cash and selling to country customers. The stock costs $10 per share, no more that 100 shares sold to any one party. By an ingenious method each shareholder is given a number of buying cards to distribute among his friends. Each card is numbered and the stockholder distributing the cards gets a "rake off" on all orders received on these cards. They seem to have quite a business, apparently ably managed. As a pure business venture they may secceed—or they may not.

Having discovered this much Comrade Shaynin asked: "What has all this to do with Socialism? Why do you appeal to Socialists?" Answer: "Well, we are the practical Socialists. We represent Socialism in its practical form. With political Socialism we are not in sympathy, in fact, rather the contrary." This is the exact answer as near as I can remember it. Question: "Why do you advertise in a Socialist paper?" Answer: "Well, Mr. Wayland paid us a visit recently and I presume he secured the advertisement of the general manager." Question: "Then he knew all about your business before he took your advertisement?" Answer: "Yes. The fact is we are in business to make money. We are after members, both stockholders and customers." Question: "Are your employes Socialists?" Answer: "No; some may be. They can be anything." Question: "And of course, your stockholders can be anything?" Answer: "Yes."

The object of this letter is not to injure the business of the Cash Buyers Union or the First National Co-operative Society. It may succeed—or it may not. It is the open letter published in the Appeal to Reason to the 600,000 "Socialist" voters of 1904 that I have to do with now. That letter states that Socialists who honor their cause will honor, aid and support an institution which successfully applies and demonstrates the practicability of their principles.

This entitles us as Socialists to weigh our prospects. The first point that sticks out plainly is that the First National Co-operative Society is not opposed to capitalism at all. It is only opposed to "capitalistic monopolies." And if the "600,000 Socialist voters of 1904" can find anyone who will lend them $10 apiece they can all become $10 capitalists. If the concern does as well next year as they claim they did last year and pays ten per cent. at the end of another year they will have another dollar, And in thirty years they will have thirty dollars—if they don't spend any of it and nothing interferes to prevent the making of the dividends.

Go to, you "political Socialists"! Wake up! There is a "practical demonstration" of Socialism right now. There is the danger, however, that if the managers of this institution are really capable, Sears-Roebuck or Montgomery-Ward might outbid the co-operators and take away their managers. Then the co-operators might strike a snag. On the other hand, if the thing succeeds it might find imitators; when we might have hair pulling among the co-operators. If the scheme really grows so as to injure the business of their capitalist competitors, these latter may boycott the firms supplying the co-operators with goods. The co-operators would then have to manufacture their own goods to sell in competition with the capitalists. But the co-operators have not got and cannot get the capital to do this; hence we come back to the necessity for a political party to take possession of all capital—for co-operative production and distribution.

So we find as usual the most "practical" Socialists to be the least practical. We do not know whether Mr. Wayland is financially interested in this scheme or not. It looks as though the middle class of the "Socialist" party were using the Socialist movement to hoist themselves on the workingman's back. Which tends to confirm a conviction that has been growing on my mind for some years. That is, there is only one side of the labor movement for the middle class and that is the outside. To invite the membership of elements whose material interests are opposed to our own is a fatal blunder. It can only result as in the case of the "Socialist" party. The things becomes a mockery and a fraud, a mere advertising scheme for the business interests of the middle class. Any Socialist paper might accept an advertisement of a business house, but to connect such a scheme with Socialism is ridiculous. But this is on a par, no doubt, with many other things that pass for Socialism in the middle class dominated "Socialist" party. Every self respecting workingman should pull out and stay out of such a disgraceful sham.

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 11. S.

CHICKENS COMING HOME TO ROOST.

Readers of The People, familiar both with the reports of the Socialist Labor Party's delegate to the recent Amsterdam Congress and with his report to the Australian Socialist Labor Party, whose credentials he also bore, will remember the manoeuvres resorted to at the Congress in the matter of Australia. They will remember that the Australian S. L. P. credentials were "held up" on the ground that "Australia was part of the British Empire", which "already had a delegation"; they will remember how immediately thereupon Australia did appear on the floor of the Congress with a separate delegation; they will remember that the "clever" manoeuvre was the peanut politician work of Mr. Hyndman; they will remember that that Australian delegation consisted of a lone man Mr. Claude Thompson and that he had up to that time time sat with the British delegation of Keir Hardie, Shakleton and Hyndman; they will remember, finally, how, as every nationality has two votes, the two Australian votes thus fabricated brought the revisionist Adler-Vandervelde Resolution within an ace of triumphing, the resolution being defeated only by a tie. With all this on their minds, readers of The People will appreciate the following communication from Melbourne, Australia, in the London "Justice" of the 3rd instant:

'Dear Comrade,—In perusing the reports of the Amsterdam Congress it will, no doubt, be noticed that Australia is responsible for two out of the five votes given against the Dresden resolution, thus making it appear that the Social Democrats of Australia are opposed to a policy based on the class war, and instead favored the adoption of revisionist tactics. In protest against the action of the delegate from Australia casting the votes enjoyed by Australia through being classified as a nation against that resolution, I have been directed to forward you for publication the following by the comrades of the above party in vindication of Australian Social Democracy:

"'That this party emphatically declares itself in favor of the Dresden resolution as adopted at the recent Socialist Congress held in Amsterdam, and that in no way can it uphold the action of the delegate from Australia who did not officially represent this

(Continued on page 6.)

CONGRESSIONAL

THREE OF THE BILLS THAT ARE NOW ON THE STOCKS.

The Cockran Bill to Promote Purity of Elections—The Platt Bill to Promote Purity of Representation—The Heyburn Bill to Promote Purity of Food—All Three Are Tarred With One Stick and Must Be Gauged With One Measure.

The complement of bills introduced in Congress has the usual aspect, notwithstanding the present session is the "short session," and nothing of importance is expected to be done. The bulk of the bills are private bills, for pensions and "reliefs." Among the public bills there are two that deserve special mention—the bill introduced by Representative Cockran of New York, to make public political contributions, and the bill introduced by Senator Platt of New York, to reduce the representation from the South. A third bill, Senator Heyburns, on "pure food" may also be mentioned. It, however, comes over from the previous session.

The Cockran bill (H. R. 15,581) provides that all campaign contributions exceeding $50 at elections where Presidential electors and Representatives in Congress are chosen, shall be reported to certain federal officers. This piece of proposed legislation is a choice morsel of capitalist false pretences. Mr. Cockran is too close a menial of Trusts, corporations and syndicate magnates not to be familiar with their ways. The artful dodgings of these gentlemen to escape taxation are even matter of public notoriety. It would take but the application of a very small fraction of these tried and successful dodges to cover the tracks of donors of sums "exceeding $50." But as a mask for hypocrisy the bill will do. It will enable some fools to be afraid of what some knaves invent, and Mr. Cockran will be happy.

Less innocent is Senator Platt's bill. It provides that, by reason of the disfranchisement of citizens for causes not permitted by the Constitution of the United States, the representation in the House of Representatives of the State of Alabama be reduced from 9 to 7, of Arkansas from 7 to 6, of Florida from 3 to 2, of Georgia from 11 to 8, of Louisiana from 7 to 5, of Mississippi from 8 to 6, of North Carolina from 10 to 8, of South Carolina from 7 to 5, of Tennessee from 10 to 9, of Texas from 16 to 15, and of Virginia from 10 to 8. That the bill is responsive to a "widespread sentiment" in the North is unquestionable. That the "widespread" sentiment is, however, not wholly made up of tenderness for the negro is known. Finally, that a considerable element in the "widespread" sentiment is purely economic and political is also a matter that no intelligent man is ignorant of. Now, all these elements together form a double-edged sword that makes for and against the bill. They give handles for deals that may defeat it; they also add edge to the sword that may carve out a way for it. At any rate, it is ominous for the South that the "widespread" sentiment has matured into a bill.

The last of the three bills is the quaintest. The bill has appeared in the Senate—the "Rich man's Club." Inexplicable are some of the remarks made there in its support—or perhaps the explanation is obvious. In either case the bill—the pure food bill—is decidedly quaint. Here are some of the remarks dropped during the first or initial debate on December 12: "The country has no idea of the extent of the poisons that are administered in the food that is sold and eaten in the country"; "the degenerated condition of many of the young men results in a great measure from the poisonous food that they eat"; "it is sapping the foundation of the constitution of our people"; "there is alum in the bread, formaldehyde in the milk, the meats and so on;" "if we had to raise soldiers now as we did in 1861 I do not believe that throughout the country we would find as large a percentage of young men fit for hard service, as there were at that time."—A remarkable commentary to the claims of prosperity, increased well being, and other such beatitudes preached about capitalism. How come these admissions to be made in the "Rich Man's Club"? The explanation may be found in the remarks of some other Senators—"This bill cannot pass!" In other words, it is another Cockran flim-flam bill.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE CLASS CONFLICT IN COLORADO

The Struggle for the Eight-Hour Day—Its History, Significance and Failure, Culminating in the Capitalist Riots of 1904.

Written by H. J. BRIMBLE,
Florence, Colorado, 1904.

FIFTH EPISODE—Continued

COL. VERDECKBERG'S RECOMMENDATION.

Before we proceed further with the case of Poole it is necessary to ascertain exactly the nature of the situation in Teller county, that we may pass judgement upon the governor's assumption of supreme power. Fortunately, we have the best of evidence on this point: that of Col. Verdeckberg himself. About this time the commanding officer made a trip to Denver and, although the Cripple Creek district was in "a state of rebellion and insurrection," "crimes being constantly committed," the colonel recommended further reductions of the force in the field, being of the opinion that 200 men would suffice. The warfare in Teller county must have been simply frightful, when, to save the troops from the consequences of their idleness, the commanding officer urged that they be sent home.

POOLE RELEASED AT LAST.

Frank J. Hangs and H. W. Hawkins, attorneys for the victorious Poole, instituted original proceedings in the Supreme Court for the release of their client, and also A. J. Paul, then in custody of the military. Without passing on the merits of the cases, the court ordered the issuance of the writs. So far as Paul was concerned, the case was at an end, as the military decided to release him. In the return in each case the attorneys for the state contended that neither the Supreme Court of Colorado nor the Supreme Court of the United States could interfere with the governor in his enforcement of qualified martial law in Teller county and his suspension of the writ of habeas corpus in specific cases. In other words, the governor was supreme; a principle that was later laid down by the Supreme Court in the case of C. H. Moyer. No question was decided by the court in the issuance of the writs.

The case never came to trial as, before the day set for the hearing, Poole was turned over to the civil authorities, the state being afraid, apparently, of what the Supreme Court might do. That Poole might be held, a trumped up charge was brought against him, but, upon being brought before a Justice of the Peace, that dignitary decided that it was simply a case of persecution, and so, after being made the victim of the negation of all the guarantees supposed to be conferred upon Americans by the Constitution, for no other crime than having dared incur the enmity of the Mine-Owners' Association and its striking arm, the state administration, Victor Poole was at last set at liberty.

WAR OF EXTERMINATION CARRIED FURTHER AFIELD.

Not satisfied with success in the Cripple Creek district, the war of extermination against the Western Federation Miners was carried further afield. J. Q. McDonald, a militia officer and manager of the Trust mill at Florence, interrogated his employes as to their connection with the Western Federation Miners, and the members of that organization were given the option of surrendering their cards or their jobs. Some did one thing: some the other. Then C. C. Hamlin, secretary of the Mine-Owners' Association, turned his attention to the Dorcas mill at Florence, which is an independent plant. Mr. Hower, the manager, was informed that he must discharge any members of Western Federation of Miners that might be in his employ, under penalty of having his ore-supplies cut off. These are the men who, when the union shows strength, demand an "open shop."

"VAGRANCY" ORDER FAILS

On Jan. 7th the military decided to clear the district of "dissolute individuals"; in other words, all idle men were to be taken up, examined as to their means of suport, and deported or allowed to remain, as the military decided. The union suspecting that an attack would be made on its members under cover of this order, secured an injunction from Judge Seeds, which, however, Col. Verdeckberg declined to heed, instructing his post commanders to use their best judgement in enforcing the vagrancy order. The Western Federation of Miners posted a notice to the effect that it would protect its members, and that they should, above all things, retain their cards. If driven away from home, the union men were advised to return. Little was done by the military under this order, but four or five men being driven out of the district.

SHERMAN PARKER'S EXPERIENCES.

What men have been forced to undergo during the Peabody regime may be imagined from the following sketch of Sherman Parker's experiences:

"He was first arrested on Sept. 11th, at 12.30, at night, by militia, without charge, or warrant, or any process of law; dragged from his bed at the dead hour of night, insulted by negro cooks, called murderer, dynamiter, rioter, anarchist, traitor and coward. He was, with others, released Sept. 24 by writ of habeas corpus from Judge Seeds' court under an aggregate bond of $20,500.00. Again arrested on Nov. 22, without warrant or charge, confined in the bull-pen, subjected to the same indignities for fourteen days more. Delivered to the sheriff on Dec. 2nd on capias charging him with the blowing up of the Vindicator; held in the county jail until Jan. 14. Then released under $19,000.00 bonds, charged with pulling railroad spikes to wreck a train and destroy hundreds of lives, many of his own union brothers! Was free just twenty seconds; arrested on court house steps by military, without warrant or charge; taken back to the bull pen, repetition of the same and even more indignities and tortures. Held a military prisoner without bail until Jan. 20! Then brought to Cripple Creek and released from Judge Harrington's court under $1,500.00 additional bonds! Dodged the militia, who were on hand to arrest him, escaped to his home, kissed his wife and cought the first train to Denver. Was arrested in Denver by a sleuth under military orders; was released by Chief Armstrong, who informed Bell that "military warrants didn't go in Denver." Arrested Jan. 22nd in Denver, charged with harboring "Slim" Campbell (Campbell murdered a dance-hall girl in Cripple Creek, Oct. 2). Was brought back to Cripple Creek; dodged the military that he might get into the justice court to be tried; was dismissed from Judge Harrington's court because Attorneys Crump and Temple (who made the charges did not appear to prosecute! Was immediately rearrested by the militia, taken to the bull pen and held until Feb. 2, when he was again released under an occumulated bond of $28,000.00, and charged with almost every crime or breach of the peace committed in the Cripple Creek district since the inception of the strike, or for that matter, since the district first became a gold camp!!"

WHAT WAS MEANT BY "COLORADO"?

I would add to the foregoing that Parker appealed to Judge Moses Hallett in the United States court for protection against the persecution of the state administration. Judge Hallet not only declined to interfere, but declared that Colorado was to be congratulated on the possession of such a governor as Peabody. It would be interesting to know just what the venerable jurist meant by "Colorado."

The case of Parker is not exceptional. Far from it. It is given for the purpose of showing the lengths to which the state administration dared go in their efforts to serve the men who put them in office. The treatment accorded to W. F. Davis and C. G. Kennison, the other members of the executive committee of District Union No. 1 is even worse than that meted out to Parker, and reading of it we become aware that the determination of the state administration, to treat a strike as an insurrection, the strikers as rebels, and their leaders as arch-conspirators, was no empty threat. Parker has to this day been convicted of no crime. In fact, upon being brought to trial he was, as we shall see, triumphantly acquitted. The many arrests and the unending persecution were but parts of the prearranged plan to cripple the union by depriving it of its leaders.

THE STRATTON'S INDEPENDENCE DISASTER.

The morning of Jan. 26th witnessed a most horrible disaster. Frank T. Gellese, one of the engineers on Stratton's Independence mine, lost control of the hoister and pulled the cage, loaded with sixteen men, into the sheave. The tremendous shock threw two men out in the gallows frame, one being killed and the other badly injured, and, at the same time, the parting of the cable allowed the cage, containing the other men, to drop down the shaft at lightning speed, the unfortunate occupants being literally torn to pieces.

Ordinarily, in such a case the cage should have been held by safety appliances designed to meet just such emergencies, but, as was shown in the coroner's inquest, the mine was being operated in utter contempt of the law, and, as a consequence, fifteen lives were sacrificed.

Horrifying as this brief recital may be, it gives no hint of the development of the cases. First of all, the Mine-Owners' Association and Governor Peabody intimated that a crime had been committed, and that, of course, the Western Federation of Miners was at the bottom of it. General Bell, not to be outdone, stated that he was in possession of "conclusive evidence" that such was the case. This is one of Bell's famous accomplishments. Let anything happen and he is out at once with a statement that it occurred in such-and-such fashion and that "members of the inner circle of the Western Federation of Miners done it."

It should be borne in mind that, at the very time when Peabody and his men were perjuring themselves, the coroner was busily arranging for the inquest. They might at least have had the decency of waiting upon the verdict of the coroner's jury; but no, their first duty was to give to the world their testimony to the guilt of the striking miners, such as it was.

WHITE ATTEMPTS TO HIDE MINE LAW VIOLATORS.

Atrocious as were the actions of Peabody, Bell and the other servitors of the Mine-Owners' Association, and the Citizens' Alliance, they fell short of the efforts of Commissioner of Mines E. Lyman White. This gentleman, dreading the exposure that he knew would follow the sitting of the coroner's jury, first attempted open intimidation. He declared that the jury was made up in such a manner as to preclude the possibility of an arrival at a true verdict, being too strongly inclined to the side of the union miners. He, White, would organize an investigating committee composed of "business men," who "could be trusted to do what was right."

Mark you: this unparalleled insult was attempted while the jury was sitting. White's proposition and remarks were the signal for a storm of protest, and, the coroner's jury rising grandly to the occasion, he was brought before that body and then and there made to swallow his bold statements. To-day he stands convicted as a liar and a perjurer at the bar of public opinion; as the servile tool of men to whom a few dollars are of greater value than any number of human lives!

The verdict of the coroner's jury speaks for itself and calls for no comment on my part.

CORONER'S JURY HOLDS CORPORATION RESPONSIBLE.

"We, the jury, find that the men came to their deaths at Stratton's Independence mine on January 26th, 1904, by the engineer, Frank T. Gellese, losing control of the engine there in use . . . And we further find that if the management had not neglected the usual necessary precautions, the said casualties might have been reduced, if not avoided."

That the company had wilfully and flagrantly disregarded the law, and had thus brought to an untimely end fifteen of the men who sided with them in the struggle then raging, is shown by the facts established by the jury:

"First—No man is required to preside at the collar of the shaft while hoisting men.

Second—No safety device was in use on the cable to prevent the overwinding of the same.

Third—Men were loaded and unloaded without placing the cage upon the chairs.

Fourth—The disc brakes of the hoisting engine were detached from their usual position and were useless."

Following this the jury made the usual recommendations and signed their names to the whole.

ADDED PROOF OF CAPITALIST CRIMINALITY.

Tom Cornish, manager of the mine, did his best to clear his employers. What he really thought of the affair is best shown by the fact that, sick of his position, he shortly afterward resigned and flatly refused to reconsider his decision, although pressed to do so by the directorate.

Commissioner White was a badly scared man when he saw that his plans had miscarried, and, with the fatuity common in men of a low order of intellect, tried to clear himself by declaring that not a single mine in the State was safe. This may be true, but I fail to see how it clears White or the State administration. To me it looks like added proof of the criminal character of the class which uses such as he.

Before going on with the narrative I would say that an attempt was made to bribe one of the jurymen, to the end that a verdict more favorable to the mine-owners might be brought in.

"STATE OF INSURRECTION AND REBELLION" ENDS.

Governor Peabody, on January 28th, issued a proclamation to the effect that from and after Tuesday, February 2nd, at 10 o'clock a. m., martial law should cease and Teller County be once more turned over to the civil authorities. From a "state of insurrection and rebellion" the county, under the beneficient rule of the military, had been restored to "peace and good order," and the governor was convinced that "the civil authorities are able and willing to control the situation, to perform their legal functions and enforce the law." It was further ordered that a small detachment of the military remain in the district to "act in the support of, and in subordination to, the legally constituted civil authorities." The real reason for this action was the fact that court was about to open. Judge Seeds had retired in favor of Judge Lewis, driven to that action by the reflections cast upon his character by the Mine-Owners' Association, and the State administration. As Judge Lewis was the unquestioned choice of those who opposed Judge Seeds, the dissatisfaction expressed by the men who were trying to railroad the leaders of the miners to jail, at the outcome of the cases tried in his court, proves conclusively that the Mine-Owners' Association and Peabody and company were not in search of justice, but of a man who would punish all members of the Western Federation of Miners brought before him regardless of the evidence that might be presented.

JUDGE LEWIS' RULINGS.

The first case called before Judge Lewis was that of Thomas Scanlon against the editor of the Victor "Daily Record" and his office force. The charge made by Scanlon was that he, in an editorial, with Frank Vannick, was charged with being an ex-convict and in the employ of the State militia. Scanlon proved that he had never been in the penitentiary and the "Record" promtply apologized for the misstatement. The cases against the defendants were nolled.

Next on the list were Adjutant-General Sherman M. Bell, General Chase, and Major Tom McClelland, who were being sued by a number of union men for false imprisonment. Without letting the case go to the jury Judge Lewis discharged the accused, saying that they were in Teller County under an order from Governor Peabody; that they were officers of the National Guard, and that they were obeying instructions under the order of Governor Peabody, declaring martial law in Teller County, and that in following these instructions they should not be held for what the chief executive had ordered them to do.

TRIAL OF THE GREAT SPIKE-PULLING CASE.

And then came on the great case of the session, that against Sherman Parker, W. F. Davis and Thomas Foster, on the charge of conspiracy to wreck trains by pulling spikes on the Florence and Cripple Creek Railroad on the nights of November 15th and 17th. The principal witness for the prosecution was C. H. McKinney. This man, it will be remembered, was arrested on November 17th, and lodged in jail. Threats of lynching having been made, he was taken to Canon City for safekeeping. From that place he was taken to Pueblo, where, it is said, he attmpted suicide and made a confession implicating Parker, Davis and Foster. Now, having turned State's evidence, he was to appear against his alleged fellow-conspirators and, if possible, send them to jail.

S. D. Crump, in opening the case for the prosecution, coupled the names of the defendants with that of McKinney. The object of this speedily became apparent. McKinney had not been a member of the union, although he had posed as a sympathizer with the miners. In his very elaborate testimony he swore that he had entered into a conspiracy with the defendants to wreck a train, for which he was to receive $500.00. The first attempt, made in company of the defendant Foster, was a failure, and the witness testified that he arranged with Parker for a fresh attempt. He declined to work with Foster, and engaged one Charles Beckman to aid him. McKinney asserted that he would do the work again for a much smaller sum than $500.00. In the cross-examination it was shown that McKinney was an utterly unscrupulous criminal.

Next in importance to McKinney was the aforesaid Beckman, or Neumeister, as he declared his real name to be. Beckman swore that he had joined the union for the purpose "of detecting criminals;" that he was an employe of the Thiel detective agency, and that he had, in company with McKinney, attempted to wreck the train by pulling the spikes. He, as a dectective, had been instructed to make reports to H. C. Sterling, a detective in the pay of the Mine-Owners' Association and upon being employed by McKinney to assist in the train-wrecking, he had at once written to Sterling, who, in turn, notified D. C. Scott, the railroad detective. After a personal interview with Beckman, Scott and Sterling went to the spot indicated by the spy, where they saw McKinney and Beckman at work tearing up the track. Detectives Scott and Sterling gave testimony, the first-named admitting that he had lied in his first statement in reference to the spike-pulling case, but was now telling the truth, which was a corroboration of the evidence given by McKinney and Beckman. This, with the evidence of the wives of McKinney and Beckman and other minor witnesses, constituted the case of the prosecution.

DAVIS' DISCHARGE AND TRIBULATIONS.

When the state closed its case, Mr. Hawkins, for the defense, moved that a verdict of not guilty be directed in the case of the defendant Davis, not a word of evidence having been introduced to connect him with the case. The court complied, and the man was discharged.

The desire for vengeance upon the part of the mine-owners and the persecution of the authorities well-nigh wrecked the life of W. F. Davis. During his long incarceration, his wife, though approaching confinement, was forced to labor for her daily bread, deprived as she was of her husband's support. Worry over the possible outcome of her husband's trial brought on premature childbirth, from which the poor woman never rallied, dying in a few weeks. She had scarcely been laid in the grave when the orphan child, too, gave up its life.

The facts in the case of W. F. Davis form in themselves a scathing criticism of the methods of the Peabody administration. This man, innocent of any crime, is forced to undergo a long imprisonment, at the same time being subjected to the most exquisite torture of which it is possible to conceive. He must give bonds in a large amount to secure even temporary freedom, and, upon the failures of as vile a gang of perjurers as was ever hired by "our best people" to send him to the penitentiary, he is released barely in time to lay in the grave a wife and child as surely murdered by Peabody and the men responsible for his course as if they had strangled the unfortunate beings with their own hands.

Such is the manner in which the upholders of the "best of all possible systems of government" are enforcing the law and maintaining order in Colorado!

PROSECUTION WORSTED—MC KINNEY'S BID FOR BRIBE.

Things went badly for the prosecution when the defense opened its batteries. Victor Mather swore that Scott and Sterling themselves were the men who had done the spike pulling. He had come upon them at work and identified Scott without the slightest hesitation. W. W. Rush, an engineer, testified that Scott had enquired of him as to a good place in which a train might be derailed. Scott suggested one point, the engineer another, and it developed that the attempt at derailment had been made at the very point suggested by Rush.

Among those who, sworn to an alibi on behalf of Parker were Tom Cornish, manager of the Stratton's Independence mine, and A. A. Rollestons, a banker. The testimony of these men is of the greatest importance, as it is now being said that "an alibi was fixed up for Parker by his friends." Cornish and Rollestons can hardly be said to be friendly to any union man, least of all Parker.

The character of the principal witnesses for the prosecution is brought out clearly in the evidence given by Mr. Hangs, who stated that when he, at the request of Mrs. McKinney, visited her husband while in jail in Pueblo, McKinney had told him that Scott and Sterling, the detectives, had promised to pay him $500.00 and give him transportation to any part of the world, and would make it $1,000.00 if he insisted. The witness had another conversation with McKinney in the Teller county jail, when the informer had said that if the Western Federation of Miners had sent about $400.00 to "fix up his cell" in the Pueblo jail, there might never have been any necessity of his testifying against them. It is plain from this that McKinney had endeavored to induce the Western Federation of Miners to bid against the Mine-Owners' Association and the railway company for his services. Failing in this, he had "confessed."

W. B. Easterly also swore that Mrs. Kinney had demanded $100.00 of him, saying that he would be sorry if he did not give it.

Then the defendants themselves were placed on the stand, and the testimony given tore to pieces the fictions of McKinney and Beckman. It was also shown of the latter that, in his capacity as an ardent union man, he had endeavored to stir up trouble, but had signally failed.

MINERS FOUND "NOT GUILTY."

When the case went to the jury it took that body less than five minutes to decide upon a verdict of "not guilty" in the cases of Parker and Foster and the men were discharged. The district attorney, while the jury was out, nolled the Vindicator murder case in which Stephen Adams, C. G. Kennison and W. F. Davis were charged with the murder of Chas. Cormick and Melvin Beck. The cases against Parker and Foster were nolled on the 7th.

One of the jurymen, speaking after the trial, said: "The case could have been put to us after McKinney was examined and we would have arrived at the same verdict, in my belief, without having a single witness put on the stand for the defense. In fact, we were unanimous in our decision three minutes after we left the court room."

It may be said that this jury was drawn from the agricultural districts of El Paso county and none of its members was a union man.

At the close of the trial, suits for damages were brought against Gov. Peabody, Gen Bell, F. J. Campbell, president of the Vindicator company, Gen. Chase, Tom. McClelland, and many others, by the miners who had suffered so many indignities at the hands of these men. McKinney was also arrested on a charge of train-wrecking, his evidence being used as the basis of the complaint. He gave bond in the sum of $5,000.00, his bondsmen being A. E. Carlton, a leading spirit in the Mine-Owners' Association, Edward Bell, who was appointed sheriff upon the enforced resignation of Sheriff Robertson, and S. E. Phipps, another shining light of the Peabody element.

THE FLAG A FETISH TO PROMOTE A PROFESSION.

Shortly after the close of the spike-pulling case came the excitement over the flag-posters issued by the Western Federation of Miners. An effort was made to seize President Moyer while in the district, but he escaped, to find a long resting place in Telluride jail. As might be expected the ire of the patriots was aroused over the "desecration of the

(Continued on page 3.)

VOLCANIC RUMBLINGS

[From December Issue of American Labor Union Journal.]

A PICKWICKIAN SOCIALIST.

The "Cleveland Citizen" is ably, though not unscrupulously, edited by Max Hayes, member of the A. F. of L. and sometime delegate to that Socialist convention in Chicago which groveled in the dust before the pure and simple trades unionist. A cunning, which bears the earmarks of A. F. of L. trickery, peeps out from the tarpaulin of sophistry with which Mr. Hayes covers and obscures the problem of economically organizing the working class.

Commenting upon an editorial in the "Iron Age," which calls attention to the fact that the once invincible forces of the Federation went down in defeat in the Chicago stockyards strike, Mr. Hayes instead of acknowledging the fact and showing that the corruption and craft divisions of the American Federation of Labor inevitably lead to such repulses, fights shy of the real issue and writes: "The Citizen is not prepared to admit that the A. F. of L. has been defeated, even though reverses have been encountered here and there, and certainly the Federation will not disintegrate to make room for 'a militant Socialistic organization.' It is more likely that the Western unions, as well as a number of independent national bodies, will merge their economic interests with the Federation of Labor, and that the bitter opposition of capitalism that is everywhere manifest will serve to bridge over the petty differences between some of the unions and result in establishing harmony and strengthening every weak spot in labor's army. The mere change of name from A. F. of L. to A. L. U. means nothing where the fundamental principles are not understood. Instead of changing names and affiliations, ideas and policies and methods are undergoing a transformation."

While Mr. Hayes may not be prepared to admit that the A. F. of L. was defeated in the stockyards strike, the men who were engaged in that conflict are so thoroughly convinced that they were sold out by the A. F. of L., whose so-called leaders drove them like sheep to the shambles of capitalism, that thousands of them refuse to pay any more dues into the old unions. "Reverses" is quite a mellow and tuneful term to apply to so utter a rout as that of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America; but it does not soften the truth that the A. F. of L. is a pliant tool in the hands of Mitchell, Gompers and the army of "leaders" for the turning over of the working class to the tender mercies of the National Civic Federation.

Whenever there is question of the A. L. U. Mr. Hayes holds with the hare, but runs with the hounds. His reference to the A. L. U. as a "Western organization" adroitly leaves the impression that the American Labor Union is provincial and local, rather than national in scope. This impression is deepened by the deceitful assertion that it is "more likely that the Western unions will merge their economic interests with the Federation of Labor." Mr. Hayes knows that it is just as likely that the Socialist party will merge its economic interests with the Democratic-Republican party; because, to paraphrase a current saying, the American Federation of Labor is to the workingman industrially what the Democratic-Republican party is to him politically; the former is the union of his craft, while the latter is the party of his graft.

The differences between some of the unions within the A. F. of L. may be indeed petty, but the differences between what Mr. Hayes so artfully calls the "Western unions," and the A. F. of L. are huge in their proportions and reach far down into the roots of the class struggle. They are as wide as the proletariat itself and cannot be bridged over by the sham opposition to the A. F. of L. from its capitalist friends. It is true that the mere change of name from A. F. of L. to A. L. U. means nothing where the fundamental principles are not understood; and it is equally true that the fundamental principles of industrial unionism cannot be put into practice among its members until the A. F. of L. shall have been torn down to make room for "a militant Socialistic organization." A square peg will not fit a round hole. A grapevine cannot be successfully grafted upon a rotten fence post. It is the law of physics that two solid bodies cannot occupy the same space at the same time, and it is a law of economics that industrial organization cannot be blended with trades unionism.

That ideas, policies and methods are undergoing a transformation in the American Federation is true only in the sense that ideas, policies and methods are suffering alteration in the Democratic party. Writing in the Weekly People on the "Irrepressible Class Conflict in Colorado," H. J. Brimble furnishes us an apt illustration of the extent of which the methods, policies and ideas of the A. F. of L. are breaking away from their accustomed paths: "Say what you will of Moyer and Haywood and every officer of the Western Federation of Miners, for that matter, the fact is that they have stood by their fellow unionists magnificently, and will stand by them. Contrast this behavior with that of the heads of the United Mine Workers of America. John Mitchell, speaking in Walsenburg in the early days of the strike, told the men to 'strike and strike until you win,' and the men, relying upon his implicit pledge of support, carried on the struggle through unheard of difficulties.

"How has Mitchell redeemed his pledge to the coal miners? When the battle was at its hottest, when the men, driven from one stronghold after another, were fighting with a tenacity of purpose that challenges the admiration of every onlooker, they were suddenly awakened to the fact that they had been duped by their national and district officers; and even then, though Mitchell tried to drive them back to the mines by cutting off the support hitherto granted by the national organization, these indomitable spirits still shouted 'No surrender!' and prepared to carry on the fight." It is only recently that, decimated by hunger and preyed upon their fellow unionists, they gave up the hopeless fight against a combination of A. F. of L. and capitalism.

It may be urged in answer that, despite the treachery of their leaders, the rank and file of the members of the A. F. of L. are experiencing a transformation of ideas and policies and methods. This is, doubtless so; but the transformation is going on at about the same rate of change as the growth of a coral reef, and the working class cannot afford to wait for its finish. It requires a trained specialist to find the faintest traces of such transformation in the union to which Mr. Hayes belongs, the International Typographical Union, which voted down an anti-militia resolution by an overwhelming majority. When one of the most intelligent bodies of the A. F. of L. commits itself to the Krag-Jorgeson strike breaking program of capitalism, it is hardly worth while to look for any rapid organic changes in the other bodies. Moreover, Samuel Gompers is quoted by his friend, Ralph M. Easley, chairman executive council of the National Civic Federation, as saying that "a member of the State militia can be seated in a trade council. In fact the matter is so obvious that it ought not to be open for discussion at all."

Grand Master Hannahan of the Locomotive Firemen, summed up the ideas, policies and methods of trades unionism in his address of welcome to a representative of the capitalist class, as quoted in the November edition of the "Locomotive Firemen's Magazine": "When the employer and the employe sit side by side together, the days of strife and strikes are over. (Prolonged applause). To-day in this gathering we uncover our heads to the man who is courageous enough to meet us in our convention hall for the good of humanity and for peace among railroad men. Mr. Deems, the general superintendent of motive power of the Vanderbilt lines, is the first general official who has ever taken this step. Mr. Hogan (division superintendent of motive power, New York Central Railway) appears yesterday, and Mr. Deems to-day to encourage us in trying to carry on the policy of an organization that is established for peace and harmony. Mr. Deems, we feel kindly towards the officials of the New York Central Railway; not because they gave us a special train; not because they gave us a pass occasionally over their lines. We feel kindly towards the officials of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, not because we have been recipients of substantial favors at their hands; we feel kindly towards these gentlemen because God never breathed the breath of life into more honorable men than the officials of the Vanderbilt system. After twenty-one years as a grand officer, I thank God that I have been spared to appear and preside over this convention, when labor and capital have come together on a common level."

This is certainly bridging over petty differences with a skill worthy of the policy and tradition of the American Federation of Labor. Peradventure, the Locomotive Firemen's Union is one of the independent national bodies which will, in all likelihood, merge its economic interests with the A. F. of L. in conjunction with the "Western unions." The Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, the Order of Railway Conductors and the Locomotive Engineers, which subscribe to Grand Master Hannahan's principles, are discovered, under the microscope of opportunism, to be breaking out in a red rash which indicates that the fever of industrial unionism will soon spread throughout their bodies. The dual trades assembly of Butte, Montana, the Central Labor Council and the Massachusetts and Texas State conventions of the A. F. of L. are all parties to a campaign of falsehood against the American Labor Union and the Western Federation of Miners. Yet Mr. Hayes avers that it is likely that we will merge our economic interests with the strike breaking, scabherding American Fakiration of Labor.

The economic organization of the proletariat is the heart and soul of the Socialist movement, of which the political party is simply the public expression at the ballot box. The purpose of industrial unionism is to organize the working class on approximately the same departments of production and distribution as those which will obtain in the Co-operative Commonwealth, so that, if the workers should lose their franchise, they would still possess an economic organization intelligently trained to take over and collectively administer the tools of industry and the sources of wealth for themselves.

The Socialist who is not fighting for this is not working for the ultimate triumph of the working class; and is merely a Socialist in the Pickwickian sense.

MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting General Committee, Massachusetts S. L. P., Boston, Mass., December 11. Comrade Greenman of Boston, chairman.

Roll call showed all present but Goodwin and Richardson.

Communications: From Holyoke, nominating Michael T. Berry for member of the N. E. C. from Massachusetts. From Worcester, ordering due stamps and nominating Berry for the N. E. C. From Lawrence, ordering stamps and nominating Berry for N. E. C. From Cambridge, sending vote for Secretary and Treasurer of General Committee of 1905, and nominating T. F. Brennan, of Salem, for the N. E. C. From Lynn, with vote for Secretary and Treasurer, and nominating Brennan for N. E. C. From New Bedford, nominating M. E. Ruther, of Holyoke, for the N. E. C. From Comrade Ruther of Holyoke, declining the nomination of Section New Bedford. From Section Boston, with vote for Secretary and Treasurer of General Committee, and nominating Leon Greenman, of Boston, for the N. E. C. Communications were received and filed. Secretary ordered to answer where an answer was necessary.

The Entertainment and Agitation Committee reported that tickets had been sent to the Sections and Alliances for an event to take place on January 28 next. All the general arrangements had been attended to. Report accepted as progressive.

Secretary reports on the work done since the last meeting, and states that this meeting should fix the date on which the vote for delegate should close, and that the General Committee should meet again before January 1. The report also included receipts and expenditures. Report accepted.

Voted that the next meeting of the General Committee be held on December 27. The vote on delegate to N. E. C. to close the 26th. Voted that the Secretary have full report ready for next meeting, with the books ready for the Auditing Committee.

Voted that the General Committee of 1905 meet and organize on Tuesday, December 27. They to take office on January 1. 1905.

Voted that final report of meeting of March 18, and the July 16 picnic be made at the next meeting.

Voted that the Agitation Committee write the National Secretary on the N. A. F. matter.

Adjournment.

Michael T. Berry,
Secretary Mass. S. L. P.

PENNSYLVANIA S. E. C.

A regular meeting of the State Committee was held on December 12th. Comrade Rehder, chairman. Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

Communications:—A leter from a former comrade, H. B. Stamper, was sent on here from New York. Stamper declares he is still with the S. L. P. and will again get on the firing line. State secretary reported having written Stamper to enroll, but had received no answer. From Braddock, sending campaign subscription lists, and reporting that list 368 was in Comrade Schade's possession, who had recently left Pittsburg; also reporting having returned $56.58 over to Corregan; also sending for dues stamps and returning seven assessment stamps. From N. A. F. Committee, sending tickets for benefit of Press Fund. From Wilkinsburg, purchasing dues stamps, and nominating E. R. Markley for member of N. E. C. From Altoona, nominating Katz, of Philadelphia, for member of N. E. C. From S. Weilding, of Butler, sending for dues stamps and making donation to treasury and nominating L. Katz, of Philadelphia, for member of N. E. C. From Philadelphia, returning campaign lists; reporting that list 392 was in Comrade G. G. Anton's hands, whose whereabouts were unknown; asking to be re-imbursed to the extent of $9.96 for expenses incurred in late campaign, and nominating Seidel for member of N. E. C. From Scranton, nominating Grant for member of N. E. C.; reporting four enrollments to Press Security League, and more to follow; suggesting that S. E. C. take steps to place organizer in State same to work in co-operation with N. E. C. and G. E. B. of S. T. & L. A.; would take steps to increase the circulation of Weekly People to correspond with the vote cast in that vicinity, and questioning the statement that the Kangs are not an official party in this State, asserting, on the contrary, that the "Socialist" party was official. From Wismer, of North Wales, returning campaign list, and reporting having paid for assessment stamp.

The State secretary reported having returned forty-six unsold assessment stamps to national secretary, and also a number of campaign lists.

The State secretary was ordered to draw up a list of nominees for member of N. E. C. by whom nominated, and send out same for a vote to close on December 28th.

The matter of Section Philadelphia in asking for re-imbursement was laid over to next meeting.

Receipts, $9.35; expenses, $9.10.

Edmund Seidel, Recording Secretary.

Watch the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.

Are We at Bulgaria or Italy?

In the political arena there could not long continue two genuine parties of Socialism. Say that lacking knowledge of each other's existence, the two unexpectedly confronted in the arena, they would perhaps first confer, but eventually must, and undoubtedly would, unite. Not uniting, they must, and undoubtedly would, enter into mortal combat, until one or the other bit the dust, for no bona fide political party of Socialism can brook a "rival" in the field. In the case of a bogus party confronting the genuine party the task is not so easy for the genuine party. It, of course, cannot amalgamate with the bogus, and the bogus will evade open conflict if it can, not wishing to advertise the genuine party to those which itself is out to fool. The bogus must be unmasked.

Were it a case of two genuine Socialist parties, all concerned would be for the uniting of the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist party. I can understand, how puzzling it must be to an outsider, to learn there are two Socialist parties having, so far as he can see, an identical aim. No wonder he asks: "Why don't they unite?" The question does not arise simply because of a superficial consideration of the matter, the outsider's common sense and political instinct tell him that two parties cannot truthfully represent at one time one and the same thing.

Well, why don't they unite? My answer is that while seemingly the same thing, they are in reality very different. As Comrade De Leon has illustrated, a counterfieit coin does not bear on its face the inscription: "This is a counterfeit." I should say not, it persists in trying to fool us—down to the words: In God We Trust. But no matter how skilfully executed, or how promising its appearance, the base coin must come to grief. It fails to respond properly to some test and is thrown aside. No man having a good coin and a base one would fuse the two, for then the good in the new coin would also be repudiated.

The first test of a genuine Socialist party, and to which the S. L. P. responds, is: that nothing short of the complete overthrow of capitalism will emancipate the working class; that the war against capitalism must be fought along the lines of the class struggle; that the emancipation of the working class must be the work of that class, as no other class will impose economic freedom upon the workers. Therefore to the workers the S. L. P. says: If you would be free you must take up the fight against capitalism, you must be aggressive, you must be uncompromising, you must not be swerved from the straight road which leads to your goal.

When what is now the Debs party, was organized, its organizers knew of the existence of the S. L. P., and they have known of its existence ever since. So well have they been aware of it, that to all outward appearances they have made a counterfeit of the S. L. P., but when we apply the touchstone of Socialist philosophy the Debs party fails to respond. They, at the start, justified themselves by saying that the S. L. P. was intolerant, that it made enemies where it should have made friends. That it was too slow of growth, that the workers would be brutalized beyond all hope if they had to wait for the Socialist Republic through the agency of the S. L. P. The Debsites wanted a quicker and an easier way. Their "easier" way started in with a co-operative colony scheme, long since abandoned, they have tried log-rolling with the parties of capitalism, they have joined hands with labor fakirs in lauding trades unionism founded on the error that harmony is possible between fleecer and fleeced. They are all things to all men. What is the motive? First, last and all the time, jobs. Not one of them, that I know of, could make as good a living at anything else, as he does "working for the party." Not one of the men employed editorially by the S. L. P. but could make a better living elsewhere than it is able to give. The Volkszeitung editorial crew are such sticklers for the union scale—for themselves—that they go begging to unions for funds with which to pay it. Union contributions is the whip the labor fakirs hold over the Volkszeitung when corruption and scandal are rife in union affairs. What basis for unity can be found between us and such as they? There could be no cohesion in the first place, but if possible to unite, might not we too be repudiated by the class conscious workingmen? The S. L. P. cannot get away from the correctness of its tactics; better a few having clearness and unity of purpose than numbers lacking these essentials.

The other night I took up the leaflet "The Difference" and as I went over it, I wondered how the Debsite element responsible for the dastardly crimes against the workers there set forth, could be eliminated in the event of unity. We could not surrender the principles and tactics we consider basic. The Careys would have to go. Then supposing the Debsite should demand that De Leons be sent to the rear—they to throw over the forces of evil, while we abandon the forces of light. How is this unity at all possible, I ask myself.

The vote of last November has started this talk of unity. I am not blind to the fact that the going up or down of the vote has its influence on all of us. We are a political party, not merely an organization striving to have an influence on a political party, therefore the vote is an important factor. The question resolves itself into this: Why does not the vote of the S. L. P. go up? If the vote is counted against us that is one thing, if we haven't reached the workers that is something else, but if we have reached the workers and they will have none of us, that is very different. The vote may be counted against us to some extent, but that is more the result of carelessness than of a general and premeditated scheme. As yet the thermometer seems to be fairly reliable. My observation last campaign was that the workers heard us gladly, my conclusion now as to the vote, is that we haven't yet really reached the workers. The circulation of our papers and sale of literature attests this, as also our inability to keep an organizer on the road. With more funds we could widen the influence of our propaganda, but no corruption funds will be accepted so we must do the best we can. I see no cause for alarm in our vote, its backbone is stiff. In fact the vote of the S. L. P. is a remarkable vote, steadfast, tried and true, and it will grow, too.

"The people who voted for Debs, voted for something they thought to be Socialism," Maybe they did, but Debs was their Socialism. Had it been a vote cast for a comprehension of the Socialist party platform, that would be something, but they voted for Debs, boomed by the press, the same as Watson was, to cut down the Democratic vote.

I think it is perhaps well for us to discuss these things if for no other purpose than to assure ourselves that we are correct. I have no fear that the Party will be lured by "forbidden fruit." The S. L. P. is at the head of the column and my desire is to see it stay there. I don't wish to see it get so far in advance that it will be lost to the army following, nor do I wish to see it playing the role of camp follower. Were it possible to officer each company in the "army" from corporal up with the S. L. P. men it would be well, but the tactical methods of the Debs people keep them irreconcilably away from the S. L. P. There may be desirable units among them, if so they must eventually come to us, unless they become dishonest. I hope to see the discussion go on, but in so far as I am able to consider the facts Unity between the S. L. P. and the Debs party is impossible. The Debs party is not Socialist, and its vote—is less so.

John Hossack.

Jersey City, Dec. 9.

NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE.

Meeting held at Gantzhorn's Hall, 143 Beacon avenue, Jersey City, Sunday, December 4. All members present, excepting Berdan and Burgholz. Berdan reported sick. McCrorie chairman.

Correspondence:—From N. E. C., requesting that International Congress stamp account be closed up, and asking for the return of all campaign subscription lists. Section Hoboken reports two new members admitted; lecture course mapped out; section getting into first class shape. Passaic County is raising funds to send three months' trial subscriptions to new readers; lecture course to start after January 1. This section has a Press Security League of seven members; thirty-one section members in good standing. Section Union County reports resignation of Comrade Fallath as organizer; section will consider plans for a course of lectures for the winter. North Hudson reports that efforts will be made to get the two branches of that section into closer touch. No report from Section Essex County.

The following candidates were placed in nomination for member of the N. E. C.: J. C. Butterworth of Section Passaic County, nominated by Section North Hudson. E. J. Gallo of Section North Hudson, nominated by Section South Hudson. Ulrich Fruch of Section Passaic County, nominated by his section.

H. Hemberg of Section South Hudson, nominated by his section.

Jules Magnette of Section Essex County, nominated by Section South Hudson.

George P. Herrschaft, nominated by Section Hoboken, Union County and South Hudson.

The nominations were declared closed, and secretary instructed to write nominees asking if they accept; those accepting to sign form of pledge authorized by N. E. C., after which names of candidates are to be sent to the sections for a general vote, returns of which are to be in the hands of the secretary of the S. E. C. not later than December 27.

Comrade Boland, the delegate to D. A. 4. S. T. & L. A., reports that the Alliance will hold meetings this winter, in various parts of the State, to explain to the workers what is meant by new trades unionism, and the necessity for it.

The committee discussed plans for pushing the Party organization into the unorganized counties, the vote of several counties showing that this should be an easy matter once we can make connections.

Herrschaft to go to Hackensack on Sunday next to perfect organization there.

Secretary.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE

CLASS CONFLICT IN COLORADO

(Continued from page 2.)

flag." Col. Verdeckberg, in a fit of wrath, declared that: "The gates of the bull-pen stand wide open. There shall not be any desecration of the flag, and anyone who has one of these posters in his or her possession, if we find them, will be thrown into the bull-pen. We will make the whole camp a bull-pen, and put on an army if necessary." Sherman Bell, fearing that he might be forgotten, declared that: "'We have 375 men ready for action at any time......I have given orders to tear down all banners containing reflections on the governor and military authorities."

One would naturally think that the first act of a sane man would be to examine into the phrases printed on the posters and thus satisfy himself as to the truth or falsity of the "reflections upon the governors and military authorities," but that is beyond men who have degraded patriotism into a profession and the flag into a fetish wherewith to promote the profession.

The manner in which the Peabody administration rewards those who have done it's dirty work is well illustrated by the fact that certain soldiers of Pueblo, out of work and suffering because their pay for services in the field was not forth coming, seized the armory at that place and announced their intention of holding it until paid. Gen. Bell ordered Lieut. Carlisle to arrest the men, declaring that they were burglars and could be sent "over the road." The Pueblo company was not the only one in difficulties. A large number of soldiers went unpaid until Col. Gross prevailed upon those who had hired the troops to come to his relief with the necessary funds.

(To Be Continued Next Week.)

BOOK LIST

Paper Bound Socialist Books and Propaganda Pamphlets.

American Farmer	$ 05
Behind the Scenes	05
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Communist Manifesto, Marx and Engels, Danish and Norwegian	15
Development of Socialism from Utopia to Science. Frederick Engels	05
Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Napoleon. Karl Marx	25
Erin's Hope, James Connolly	03
Factory Work, Morris	03
Historical Materialism, Engels	05
Life of Engels, Karl Kautsky	10
Money, De Leon	03
Ninth Convention S. L. P.	10
No Compromise, Liebknecht	10
Reform or Revolution, De Leon	05
Reform or Revolution (Italian)	05
Religion of Capital, Lafargue	05
Right to Be Lazy, Lafargue	10
Science and the Worker, Ferdinand Lassalle	25
Socialism and Evolution, Dr. H. S. Aley	05
Socialism: What It Is, Liebknecht	10
Socialism vs. Anarchism, De Leon	03
Socialism, Wm. Scholl McClure	05
Socialist Almanac	50
Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance Versus the "Pure and Simple" Trade Union, De Leon-Harriman Debate	05
Socialist Republic, Karl Kautsky	05
Silver Cross, Eugene Sue	25
Taxation	05
Tenth Convention S. L. P.	50
Territorial Expansion	05
The Burning Question of Trades Uninism, De Leon	05
The Mark, Frederick Engels	03
The Party Press, Illustrated	25
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Two Pages from Roman History, Daniel De Leon	15
Value, Price and Profit, Karl Marx	15
What Is Capital? Lassalle	05
What Means This Strike? De Leon	05
What Means This Strike? (German)	05
What Means This Strike? (Italian)	05
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Paris Commune, Karl Marx	50
Paris Commune, Lissagaray	50
Proceedings of the Tenth National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party	1.00
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Silver Cross, Eugene Sue	35
Socialism and Modern Science, Enrico Ferri	1.00
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Socialist Almanac	1.00
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Union Wreckers.
Where Wages Come From.
Why Strikes Are Lost.
The Modern Tragedy or The Downfall of the Small Producer.
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CHRISTMAS IN DETROIT.

Annual Christmas Festival of the Detroit Socialist Labor Party, on Sunday, December 25, afternoon and eevning, in Colombo Hall, 235 Gratiot avenue.

Various attractions for the entertainment of both old and young, have been provided for.

Doors open at 2 p. m. Present card at door.

SECTION DULUTH'S LECTURES.

Section Duluth invites the wageworkers to attend a series of lecture to be given in Sloan's Hall, 20th avenue West and Superior street, on the following dates.

January 1—Where Wages Come From.
January 15—Should Labor Remain A Commodity.
February 5—Development of Capitalism.
February 19—Public Ownership.
March 5—Working Class Politics.
March 19—Old and New Unionism.
April 2—Paris Commune.
April 16—Why Strikes Are Lost.
May 7—Reform or Revolution.
May 21—The Socialist Labor Party

Lectures begin at 3 p. m. Admission free.

WEEKLY PEOPLE

2, 4 and 6 New Reade St., New York.
P. O. Box 1576. Tel. 129 Franklin.

Published Every Saturday by the Socialist Labor Party.

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Owing to the limitations of this office, correspondents are requested to keep a copy of their articles, and not to expect them to be returned. Consequently, no stamps should be sent for return.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	34,191
In 1902	53,763

Tyranny
Absolves all faith; and who invade
our rights
Howe'er his own commence,
can never be,
But an usurper.
—Brooke.

A MODERN CAGLIOSTRO.

As every age has its vices, and every vice has its symptoms, so, inversely, every special symptom of a vice characterizes the age in which it springs up. A Cagliostro could not flourish to-day. Science has swept away credulity. For a Cagliostro credulity was necessary. The Cagliostros were peculiarly an eighteenth century phenomenon. On the same principal a. Mrs. Chadwick never same principle a. Mrs. Chadwick never century. The special vice on which the Mrs. Chadwick weed thrives is one that was alien to the eighteenth century, France especially. It is the vice of hypocrisy concerning marital relations among the ruling class. That is, if not the, at any rate one of the typical vices of the modern ruler, the capitalist. In the eighteenth century a gigantic fraudulent scheme to raise large sums of money from the wealthy had needs to be pivoted on the foible of the expected dupes. Credulity being their characteristic foible, a Cagliostro could hocus-pocus them with the belief of his mysterious powers to manufacture gold. Playing both upon the foible and upon the delirious craving for fabulous wealth that is common to all critical periods of society, the Cagliostros of the eighteenth century lived in clover at the expense of the then ruling class. The identical manifestation—only pivoted upon the modern "foible"—is now seen reproduced in our own Mrs. Chadwick.

There is nothing actually mysterious in the career of Mrs. Chadwick, any more than there was in that of Cagliostro. Mystified are only those whose habits of thought incline to the marvelous. There is skill, a deep knowledge of the times, and vast dexterity, but nothing miraculous, any more than in a clever sleight-of-hands. Mrs. Chadwick scented correctly the atmosphere of modern decadence—just as Cagliostro did of his time. That told her, as clearly as certain atmospheric impressions notify the rabbit of approaching rain, that money was the burden of the every thought of the capitalist. She no more than Cagliostro knew economics, yet with the accuracy of a Dunning she knew instinctively that, for a 300 per cent. in prospect, there is no lengths the capitalist would not go, including the length of risking his own neck. Her correct instinct told her that, and supplemented the information with a knowledge of the fact that domestic immorality is a cardinal feature of the "sanctity-of-the-family-upholding" capitalist class. Corner-stoned upon these two facts, Mrs. Chadwick boldly reared her superb structure of fraud. And she did it skilfully. She displayed promissory notes for over a million dollars endorsed by a well-known multi-millionaire, and upon the notes she asked for loans from bank officials, promising usurious interests. She got the loans. The aim was unerring. What leading capitalist will not readily believe that his fellow professional leads an indecent home life?—He knows his own too well for that: the signature of a multi-millionaire on a large note, and this in the hands of an attractive woman, is prima facie evidence of the genuineness of the signature. And what capitalist will not risk his neck for a huge lump of profit?—None of course. And so the banker was caught, and Mrs. Chadwick flourished.

While half-baked morality and parboiled philosophy will philosophically moralize on the deep turpitude of Mrs. Chadwick, and pronounce sermonettes on the punishment that "ever overtakes the guilty," the Socialist draws from the Chadwick incident the only lessons worth drawing—and valuable both:

—The sanctity-of-the-family-upholding posture of the capitalist class is a posture of pharisaism;

—The capitalist class of this generation is, like the feudal class of the eighteenth century, at the period of decadence that breeds, incites and attracts the modern Cagliostros.

ORGANIZE!

In a country like Russia, where the political court of first, last and only resort is the field of physical encounter, no fault can be found, theoretically, with the conduct of the Social Democratic Labor party, for taking the open as it did on the 10th instant, and calling upon their fellow workingmen to rise, to join them, and to proclaim the overthrow of Czarism, the stopping of a murderous foreign war in which they are "shedding their own blood for their torturers," and to end a social system that condemns them to "draw out day by day a laborious existence under conditions that are worse than those of convicts." No fault can be found, theoretically, with such an act. The cause is justifiable; it merits action, firm, decisive and emphatic. Nor are the means to be condemned: they are the only available ones in Russia.

But the most justifiable of means for the best of causes may be wise or unwise, according as it is opportune or inopportune, well considered or ill considered. Not the correctness of a cause alone justifies the flinging of it in the arena at a time when its defeat is certain. The chances of success demand weighing. These depend upon at least an approximate knowledge both of the means that the Usurper is equipped with, and of the means that Revolution can rely on . Numbers do not necessarily determine opportuneness. The inspiration of a holy cause itself is legion. Nevertheless, legion though the inspiration of a holy cause may render a relatively small number, there never may be actual disparity; and when to actual disparity in numbers is added a disparity in weapons, then the Revolutionary attempt is ill considered. As such it is harmful.

According to the dispatches, the forces that the Social Democratic Labor party gathered in the Nevski Prospec at the rendesvous near the Kazan Cathedral were hardly enough to storm an unprotected inn; their only weapons were cudgels; and their lack of information was so crass that when from behind the Kazan Cathedral a squadron of gendarmerie wheeled like a flash into the Nevski Prospec, and like another flash the doors of adjoining courtyards swung back and opened a passage for several battalions of mounted police with drawn sabres, "the main wedge of the demonstrators could stand fast only a moment or two." The demonstration was sabred and trampled off the street.

Rage, born of long suffering, may deprive men of their senses. On its face, the demonstration of the Social Democratic Labor party of Russia is an instance in point. It is to be hoped that appearances deceive. The "heresy hunting" Russian censorship can, it is known, perform wonders in the way of suppressing news. For all we know the Nevski Prospec affair is but an incident in a vast series of more effective "demonstrations," an insignificant skirmish in a battle of real weight. It does not look like it. And if it should not turn out to be otherwise, serious revolutionists everywhere have been furnished with one more warning not to play into the hands of the Usurper. To control their rage; to keep cool;—to ORGANIZE.

KELLER AND CUNNINGHAM'S CHANCE.

J. C. Keller of Cleveland and Frank M. Cunningham of Omaha presidents respectively of the City Carriers' National Association and the Rural Carriers' National Association, have been peremptorily dismissed from the postal service of the United States. The offence that the two men were found guilty of was palpable—at least to the capitalist officials of an industry nationalized under the capitalist class.

Keller and Cunningham were of the opinion that the salaries of their rural fellow craftsmen should be increased. They were not content with merely entertaining such a notion, a notion so wholly subversive of "law and order"; they put the notion into operation. Congress had voted down a bill framed according to the aforesaid subversive and traitorous notion. Keller and Cunningham proceeded to labor for the election of a friendly Congress. They worked against every renominated Congress candidate, without regard to party, who was opposed to increasing the pay of rural carriers; and they went so far along the nefarious path they had entered upon as to seek to pledge Congress candidates to support measures beneficial to postal employes! That was to touch the limit of bold-and-badness. The principle of propriety, sanity and loyalty is clear in the premises. Moreover, the President had made it still clearer in his late message to Congress. In his usual nervy style, he there pointed out the "very grave impropriety for Government employes to band themselves together for the purpose of extorting improperly high salaries from Government". And the President, never a man of vague phrases, proceeded more specifically as follows, to wit: "Especially is this true of those within the classified service. The letter carriers.... should be amply paid. But their payment must be obtained by arguing their claims fairly and honorably before the Congress, and not by banding together for the defeat of those congressmen who refuse to give promises which they cannot in conscience give." Never yet was there a Sinai from whose storm-swept crest a graver precept of conscience was uttered in more statutory terseness. Keller and Cunningham were guilty. There can be no question about it. "Pernicious activity in politics" is the official technical designation of the crime. The designation is severe, yet not a whit more so than the crime deserves. And so the two culprits were summarily cashiered.

All season is fit for contemplation. The cold and bleak winter season is especially fit; it is all the more so when the contemplator is out of a job. Keller and Cunningham, now relegated to snowballs for meat and to blizzards for shelter, have a matchless opportunity to rise to the highest flight of contemplativeness. They have the opportunity to contemplate the fact that when directors of railroads, that are employed by the Government as mail carriers, put their heads together to designate one of their members to be boosted into the Senate so as to support measures beneficial to the said railroads, such a meeting is "a legitimate gathering of American citizens for the commendable purpose of thrift"; but that when wage earners, employed by the Government as mail carriers, put their heads together to see to it that only such Congress candidates be elected who will support measures beneficial to postal employes, SUCH a meeting is a "very grave impropriety", and a "banding together for the purpose of extorting improperly high salaries from Government". They will have leisure to contemplate the fact that when directors and leading stockholders of railroads, that are employed by the Government as mail carriers, aim at obtaining larger payment for their roads, it is eminently legitimate for them to caucus in secret, exercise secret pressure upon Congress, and concert measures for the election of their own creatures and the defeat of those unfriendly to them; but that when wage earners, employed by the Government as mail carriers, aim at obtaining larger payment for their services, THEY must limit themselves to "arguing their claims fairly and honorably before Congress", and that to concert measures for the defeat of unfriendly congressmen and the election of friendly ones is an indecent act against which conscience revolts. They will have time to take in a bird's-eye view of the situation, and the bird's-eye view will reveal to them that there are two distinct standards—one for the Capitalist Class, the other for them, the Working Class. Arrived at that point, their heads must be wooden, indeed, if the electric spark of intelligence does not illumine it. The illumination will start a voice that will thunder into their ears: "Strike hands with the rest of the Working Class! Overthrow the Capitalist System of Plunder behind the mask of Hypocrisy! Rear the Socialist Republic!"

Matchless, in their martyrdom, is the opportunity for instruction offered to Keller and Cunningham.

SUPPLEMENTALS.

The "Frenzied Finance" charges against "The System", brought in "Everybody's Magazine" by Thomas W. Lawson, have for several weeks been credited with "wiping out fortunes" in Wall Street, and generally shaking things up. Proof positive of the effectiveness of the charges is now at hand. Col. W. C. Greene of the copper syndicate has "come out of his hole". The manner of the Colonel's debut is worth watching. The Colonel's conduct supplements the Lawson charges. "The System" now stands thoroughly convicted.

Colonel Green publishes in the papers a broadcast letter addressed to Lawson. The latter is therein denounced and his charges reviled. He is charged with "pandering to the worse prejudices of the American people"; his allegations are designated as "foul vilifications," as "chicanery", etc. etc.—all of which are strong words. But words, strong or otherwise, are not facts, leastways are they proof. They are that as little as affidavits are lobsters. Such "answers" are confessions of guilt.

But that's not the only feature of the Colonel's letter. The letter also contains a passage notifying Lawson that the Colonel is "going to call upon him at his office". The passage is clear enough. It supplements the first. Lawson's reply makes it still clearer. He says that it is a favorite way with the Colonel to silence his adversaries by notifying them that he is "going to call upon them at their offices". And Lawson makes his own point clearer with the statement that the Colonel "has notches on his gun to mark where he went up against" competitors.

The facts are now all in court. They point the finger of indignant condemnation at the capitalist system. The system that claims to be the pillar of moral rectitude stands exposed, as crooked as a ram's horn. The system that claims to be the guarantee of property stands trounced as a sneak-thief contrivance. The system that claims to be the shield of industry stands impeached as a footpad's ambush. The system that claims to be the incentive for human effort stands riddled as a lion in the path of inducement for human effort. The system that claims to be the glory of the age stands plucked and naked of its lying feathers. The system that claims to be the paragon of idealism and spirituality stands unkenneled as a mangy cur. Finally, typified by its Col. W. C. Greene, the class, that bids the workingman march the steep and thorny path of legality, itself only treads the shot-gun road of rowdyism.

Greene supplements Lawson.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

With this issue we open a column under the heading "Volcanic Rumblings." The times have for some time been growing ripe for such a column: they have ripened greatly more since election.

It is an Utopian expectation to imagine that the "Room for Everybody! Everybody is Welcome!" plan, on which the structure of the so-called Socialist, alias Social Democratic party is reared, could be an abiding one. It may be a good enough plan to run a tally-ho on: it will not meet the requirements of an organization that tackles a revolutionary purpose: for such the plan is preposterous. A revolutionary organization must be compact in its self-discipline; and self-imposed discipline is a flower that can bud only on the robust stalk of unity of purpose solidified by unity of method. Differences in temperament, shades of differences in intellectual perception will not rift the unity. They can only invigorate the body by the flux and reflux of exchanging sap currents. When, however, the differences are radical, explosion is the inevitable result. Visionary men may imagine it is all a question of "good will," but the revolutionary premises on which they plant themselves dictate the law. The revolutionary purpose is earnest; it is born of experience that frets at controversy with inexperience; it is chary of wasting in internal wrangles the fire that it burns for the fray with the foe. "Good will" is ground to dust in such a mill: its place is taken by action. Such is the development of things even when none but the well intentioned are among the heterogenous crowd. But these never are alone. They are attractive quarry for the schemer and the knave. If the well intentioned alone are bound to eventually evolute to the ripping point, the ripping point is reached all the quicker with the alloy of the schemer and the knave. This is what is now happening in the ranks of the so-called Socialist, alias Social Democratic party.

The process is so valuable to the student of events that ample information thereon should be had. With the view to spread the information, the new department is opened in these columns. It will consist of articles taken from the press of the said so-called Socialist, alias Social Democratic party, and that denote the activity of the volcano, the process of clarification.

Herbert J. Hapgood, writing in "System" on "The Value of Employes" gives expression to a tendency whose logical outcome he does not appear to suspect. Says he:

"Years ago, in the days of small things, a man's employes were not so essential to his success, for he had time to give personal oversight to the various departments of his business. Nowadays, however, the large employer must have men who can get results without being watched—men with the inclination and the ability to think as intelligently and to work as hard as if the business were their own."

This tendency has reached a point—as in the case of the large corporation—where the employer above described is entirely eliminated. So much is this the case that the Socialists have long been able to write on "The Value of EmployERS", and demonstrate that it is nil, in so far as co-operative and useful labor is concerned. Employes are gradually awakening to a recognition of the fact that they alone are essential to industry. The next step in this tendency will be the inauguration of a system in which this recognition will receive complete fruition—the co-operative commonwealth.

The announcement that the Michigan Central Railroad will adopt a pension system for all employes over 60 years of age, who have been 10 years in service, would have once sounded philanthropic. In these days of disastrous railroad accidents, and the employment of young men, who push aside the aged and less vigorous, however, it appears to be only a mockery.

The decrease of domestic exports for the eleven months ending November does not lend much support to the assertion that "we are about to enter on another period of great industrial and commercial activity."

Watch the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second the day, third the year.

Flash-Lights of the Amsterdam Congress

[Rather than try to give a condensed report of the Amsterdam Congress and of what I saw of the European Movement in general, I shall present a series of articles under the above general head, subdivided under special heads. This flash-light method will be on the whole better. It will deal in detail with persons and things; and the flash-lights will, in the end, be seen to run into one another and portray the scene more effectively.—DANIEL DE LEON.]

XIII

THE BRITISH S. L. P.

In order to measure the daring flight of the young Socialist Labor Party of Great Britain, a proper estimate is necessary of that which until recently has been known under the vague appellation of the "Socialist Movement of England". Nor can the proper insight be had in the latter without first a full appreciation of a certain characteristic of the English ruling class.

I would much prefer to quote exactly and in full the Marxian passage I have in mind. It occurs in "Capital"; as, however, it turns not upon economics but on psychology, and is thrown out, in Marx's way, as a casual remark, it would take me longer to find it than I have the time for. Its substance is that a ruling class dominates, not only the bodies, but the mind also of the class that it rules. The idiosyncrasies of the French feudal lord left their mark upon the French bourgeois. The characteristic of the English feudal lord for imaginary superiority over his continental fellow is impressed upon his successor the English capitalist. The history of England bears many a striking illustration of the practical effect of this quaint characteristic. England had led Europe in capitalism, but the capitalist religion, yclept Protestantism, remained absent. On the continent, the religious and the economic manifestations of the capitalist revolution went hand in hand, until the Protestant wave beat over the continent. The English anomaly could not then continue. But the whim of English superiority prevented the wave from passing over the land "unamended". The result was the "English Church"—neither fish, flesh nor yet fowl. It has been similarly with all the movements that started on the continent impelled by the progress of the times, such as parliamentary and electoral reforms. The English capitalist class could not wholly resist their influence; it was dragged along unwillingly; unwillingly because it had not itself initiated the movement; and the unwillingness of its conformity was marked by the variants that it adopted to satisfy the idiosyncrasy of its own pride.

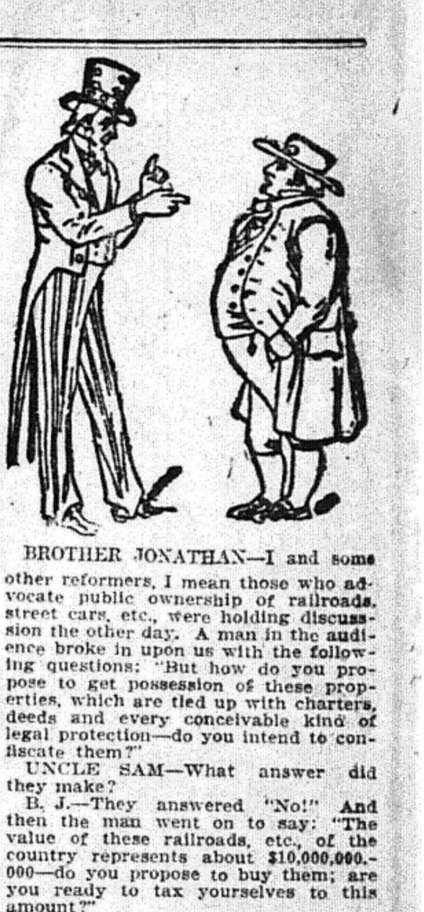
As the British capitalist perpetuated the mental foibles of his former lords, so did the leaders that arose among the working class perpetuate the foibles of their rulers, the capitalist class,—whatever did not take its start with them, however beneficial it be, could not be accepted in all its purity. If the movement was of a nature that total rejection was out of question, it was adopted with a "variation," enough of a "variation" to save appearances, and seem original. It goes without saying that the liberties that may be taken in the matter of religious forms and electoral franchises, without material injury to either, are, in the very nature of things, excluded when the "variations" are to be applied to a science. There is no "variation" possible to a geometric or an arithmetic proposition. However tunefully twittering the "fantasia", it is absurd, and destructive of the original. It is so with Socialist science. The "intellectuals" in the Socialist Movement of England, could not accept continental Socialism.—Not they! They had to try, and they did try, and they are still trying their fantasias on the subject. The result was disastrous, and the disastrousness of the result is aggravated by a form of Trades Unionism that had sprung up on the native heath of British capitalism, and that—as indicated by the words of Bebel in the passage upon the subject which I quoted in "The Dresden-Amsterdam Resolution" of this serial—the British capitalist was "peskily clever" enough to water to his heart's content, and to his own pockets' aggrandizement. Thus one of these "intellectuals" pronounces the Bible HIS source of "Socialist information"; another revels in the fantasia that "money is the source of all evil"; a third writes a book to show that "Socialism means cheap goods"; a fourth substitutes the "usurer" for the "capitalist"; a fifth's substitute for the whole is the "rack-renting landlord"; the "propitiation of lords and ladies" is the hobby of several others; extensive and expensive roulades on the "fallacy of the class struggle", at any rate its inapplicability to England, is the entertainment of another set of illuminati; more recently, two of them, Pete Curran and Herbert Burrows, disgrace the name of Socialism by appearing in its colors at the Boston "Peace Conference" of utopian (and also hypocritical and scheming) capitalists; and, at Amsterdam, yet another, Hyndman, with India on the brain, is too dull to understand the supreme importance of the sessions of the Committee on International Political Attitude, fumes at the Committee's attracting the bulk of the delegates from the sessions of the Congress, goes about like a setting hen with the pitiful Dadabhai Naoroji under his wings unable, for lack of an audience, to get the latter to cackle his piece, and finally, unable to contain himself any longer, turns the rump of the Congress into a dime museum with the wailing croak of his Hindoo;—and so forth, too numerous to enumerate in full. And, meandering in among that vast volume of dissonance, the platitudes of the by the "peskily-clever"-capitalist-beloved British Trades Union "idea" is ever heard to run like a veritable "Leit-Motive". It goes without saying that such an Augean stable breeds the rank weed of individual vanities. It is a regular Salvation Army pandemonium, without, however, even the redeeming feature of the Salvation Army—order. It can not have order. The old vice, derived from the feudal lord and transmitted down by the capitalist master, runs riot in these proud inheritors of the "hereditas damnosa": each sets himself up as a God-ordained Editor, or "leader": and, like mountebank would-be leaders the world over are ever seen to act, each plays at leadership to the tune of "down with leaders!"

Such was the lamentable spectacle presented by the "Socialist Movement of England" until within two years ago, when several scores of men and some women, all in the vigor of life and intellect, saw their task, and bravely undertook it. Nothing like an Augean stable to call forth the Hercules. The task appeals clearly, the Hercules responds. The new Movement took the name that designates the revolutionary Socialist organization of Australia, America and Canada—"Socialist Labor Party"—thus completing, with a link in Great Britain, the chain of S. L. P. organizations in the English speaking world.

The British S. L. P. was born with vitality enough to immediately set up its tribune—"The Socialist", published in Edinburgh. The movement touched the right chord. Its organizations now spread—not on paper as with the Social Democratic Federation—over England and Scotland. Its organ, at first a four-paged publication, now is twice the size. Its membership is active, well posted, seriour and determined. Theirs is the S. L. P. attitude everywhere—the sword drawn, the scabbard thrown away. Yet theirs is a tisk infinitely more arduous than the sufficiently arduous task that confronts the S. L. P. everywhere else. Wholly emancipated from the incubus of the hereditary mental infirmity handed down by the successive British ruling classes, the British S. L. P. has a long distance to travel before it makes up for the time lost by the hitherto "Movement" in the work of uncompromising agitation, education and organization. The tablets of the British workingmen's mind are scribbled all over with the craziest pot-hooks put there by generations of freaks. It will take giants' hands to wipe these pot-hooks off. Moreover infinitely taller and denser than in America is in Great Britain the petrified barrier of Trades Unionism constructed upon the principle of the "co-operation of classes". The flight taken by the British S. L. P. is daring. How daring maybe measured by the exceptionally mountain-high difficulties to overcome. But to the brave difficulties are only encouragements.

The British S. L. P. appeared at Amsterdam with five delegates. How well these understood the responsibility that rested upon their shoulders towards the British Movement, was exemplified by the firmness of their conduct in the choice they made between the alternative of admission to the Congress with disgrace, or stepping out with honor. In fact, it was the first test the young party was put to. It stood the test manfully. The alternative was forced upon them through one of those decisions of the International Bureau which were a compound of the Bureau's present defects—hastiness, inconsistency and arbitrariness through defective organization. The original and sensible decision of the Bureau was that every nationality consisting of only one delegation (parti-unique) was to verify its own credentials: with nationalities, however, consisting of more than one delegation, each delegation was to verify its own credentials. This decision was adopted by the Bureau, submitted by it to the Congress on the first day, and unanimously ratified by the latter. Agreeable to the procedure thus adopted the credentials of all the delegations were verified on that same day. It was so done in the instance of the three delegations from France, and it was so done in the instance of the two delegations from America. The British S. L. P. did likewise.

(Continued on page 6.)



BROTHER JONATHAN—I and some other reformers, I mean those who advocate public ownership of railroads, street cars, etc., were holding discussion the other day. A man in the audience broke in upon us with the following questions: "But how do you propose to get possession of these properties, which are tied up with charters, deeds and every conceivable kind of legal protection—do you intend to confiscate them?"

UNCLE SAM—What answer did they make?

B. J.—They answered "No!" And then the man went on to say: "The value of these railroads, etc., of the country represents about $10,000,000,000—do you propose to buy them; are you ready to tax yourselves to this amount?"

U. S.—I guess the same "No" oozed out of the capitalist brains.

B. J.—Yes; and don't you really think that this squarely knocked Socialism out in two rounds?

U. S. (bristling up)—Socialism "knocked out?" Not much! Do you know who those were who called themselves Socialists and were knocked out?

B. J.—Why, Socialists, I thought.

U. S.—Nary! They were a lot of middle class folks. You must remember that this middle class stands upon the principle of private ownership in the instruments of production. They were reared upon capitalism. That being so, this class stands upon very slippery ground when they attempt to avoid or escape the logical consequences of capitalism. Their desire to remove monopolies is one of those vain attempts. When, consequently, they meet a logical and consistent capitalist like the man who asked questions their fur is made to fly; their mouths are quickly stopped; they are bound to recoil before their own propositions; in short, they are rolled, or "knocked out," as you put it, in short order.

B. J.—But what would a Socialist have answered?

U. S.—If the Socialist happened to be in a statistical and bantering mood he would have answered "Yes, we mean to buy all those things—that is to say, we mean to pay for them. But if a man from whom you buy anything is your debtor you will first deduct the debt he owes you and pay him the balance only."

B. J.—That is what I would do.

U. S.—Very well. The Socialist would have continued thusly: "We would first appraise the things, watered stock being first squeezed out"—at this point the capitalist questioner's jaw would begin to drop.

B. J. (brightening up)—Guess so; good!

U. S.—The Socialist would have gone on: "Then we would estimate all the debts due the Government by the owners of those things; all the debts they have dodged; all the fines they should have paid for violations of law, etc., etc. After that much arithmetic and statistics there may possibly be left a nickel due the owners of those things, and we shall be quite able to and will cheerfully pay."

B. J.—Bully! That tune sounds very different from the one that questioner was treated to.

U. S.—Exactly. But the Socialist might have been in a wicked mood; in that case he would have left statistics go and answer thusly, to wit: "Sir did the North buy the slaves it set free during and after the war? Did the North tax itself to pay them off? Did the American Revolutionary fathers tax themselves to pay King George? Nary! they said slavery is wrong, the slaveholder is a criminal and a rebel; away with his negro slave; and these were set free without further ado; 'These colonies are free.'"

B. J. (clapping his hands)—Better yet!

U. S.—The Socialist would further answer: "Our Revolutionary Fathers sent King George, his cousins, his sisters and his aunts, together with his colonial Governors and pursuivants, kiting across the water."

B. J.—And no mistake!

U. S.—By the time the Socialist got so far your capitalist questioner would have been seized with the cramps and would not have been in a condition to hear the Socialist proceed, saying: "The Declaration of Independence establishes the principle that when a social institution ceases to promote the welfare of the people, these have the right and duty to abolish it, or to so alter it that its foundations may be most likely to effect their safety and happiness. We propose to abolish it and rear in its stead the Co-operative Commonwealth, the Socialist Republic. Get from under!"

B. J.—By Jove! There are no flies on Socialism. He who comes up against it comes up against a buzz-saw.

U. S.—And don't you forget it.

President Roosevelt, addressing his fellow-members of the Grace Reformed Church, Washington, D. C., said:

"I think that any man who takes an interest in this great country of ours must realize that the one all-important necessity of our social, industrial and political life is the necessity of the realization of what brotherhood means"—and then proceeded to make plain that he needs that realization most himself, as he advocated the performance of brotherly duties within a system of competition and exploitation—founded on the private ownership of capital—that makes such performance impossible. Brotherhood does not mean the stating of empty platitudes, but the inauguration of conditions that will make it possible. Socialism alone is Brotherhood.

CORRESPONDENCE

[CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, BESIDE THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.]

COMPROMISE IN CHICAGO.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—There are times when patience ceases to be a virtue, and at last I have awakened to the exact status of the fake Socialist party. It was necessary for a thunder-bolt in the form of a compromise, to awaken me, however, as the following facts will show:

On October 17th and 24th there appeared in the Chicago Journal the names of fourteen candidates of the "Socialist" party, and the announcement that each and every one of them had signed a pledge to support a bill, drafted by the said Journal, affecting loan sharks. This bill could not benefit the workers, as a class, even if it was made a law, and the Journal stated that the candidates signing the pledge were worthy of election, as they were of the same, sane and conservative character so desirable in public office. IT FAILED TO STATE WHOSE INTERESTS THEY WOULD CONSERVE; HOWEVER, THAT IS ANOTHER MATTER.

I, as a member of the "Socialist" party since March, 1901, thought it my duty, as a member, to call attention to the impending compromise. I laid the matter before my ward club (14th) in the form of a resolution asking for their (the candidates) withdrawal from the ticket and their expulsion from the party as provided for in the constitution. On motion, the resolution was endorsed by the ward club and referred to the Executive Committee, with the request that a meeting of the Cook County Central Committee be called to take action on the same. Lee Webb, I. C. Landfield and myself were elected to present the resolution to the Executive Committee.

We went to the headquarters of the party on the regular meeting night of the committee and, to our amazement, found that the committee had met the previous night. This change of meeting had been affected without notice of any kind to the local. We did find County Organizer J. P. Larsen (the mere puppet of S. Stedman and right hand man of T. J. Morgan) there, and explained our mission to him, and were told in very eloquent language that we were crazy. We called attention to the seriousness of the fake issue and were told that we were in the midst of a strenuous campaign and such a matter as charges against any one were not to be considered. We told him we were sent by the ward branch and in turn were told the ward club had no business to meddle in such matters as the Central Committee were supreme and the ward club was nothing. We reported back to the ward club the results of our endeavors and the branch decided to let the matter drop until after election.

On Sunday, November 14th, 1904, another resolution was sent to the Central Committee concerning the same matter by the branch. It was jumped on by the bunch of fakirs who seemed prepared for it this time, and referred back to the ward branch with the request for more conclusive evidence. This was done in spite of the fact that the Central Committee has a standing grievance committee to investigate and try all persons under charges.

I then wrote up a statement to the rank and file of the seriousness of compromise and false issues; (enclosed please find a copy of same). This statement was presented to my branch on November 28th.

In the meantime, numerous new faces appeared in the branch, run in by Branch Organizer Watson; (a few words regarding Watson would not be amiss. He is a follower of Tom Johnson of Cleveland, and also an exponent of what he is pleased to call the philosophy of Jones of Toledo, in other words, "Golden Rule Socialism," whatever that may be).

But back to the subject. These new members, including Charles Esher, one of the most notorious labor fakirs in the Chicago Federation of Labor, seemed to be under instructions to block any and all communications regarding the compromise from being sent out to the other wards officially. When I presented my letter to the club, I only asked permission to print the same in the Chicago Socialist in order to place the same before the rank and file of the organization. The fakirs jumped on it and also gave the excuse "lack of evidence!" My contention was that the Journal would never endorse any candidate of any party unless it (the Journal) was sure of what he would be in case of election. Also that any one acceptable to the Journal was not to me as a Socialist. The matter was finally tabled on the ground that I was in arrears for dues.

It was time that I was in arrears, but it was through no fault of mine, as the union I belonged to was on strike all summer and it was only recently that I found a job. Another member in good standing offered to take the statement and attach his name to it in place of mine, but the fakirs hooted and jeered him and voted him down. I then came to the conclusion it was time to quit as I was convinced that boring from within was a failure.

There are no clouds so dark but what there is light behind them and this trouble in the fake Socialist party will only cause numerous Socialists now members of that party to open their eyes and join the Socialist Labor Party. After careful thought I joined the Socialist Labor Party, as I was convinced it is the only thoroughly class conscious, revolutionary and progressive party in the country and I am only sorry I did not do so long ago.

Yours fraternally,
Charles W. Winfield,
Member Section Chicago S. L. P.,
617 W. Ohio Street.
Chicago, Ill., Dec. 11.

[Enclosure.]

Chicago, Nov. 27, 1904.

To Socialist Party Members:—

Comrades, Greenting:—In order to understand what Socialism really is, it is first necessary to understand "capitalism" and all the means used to perpetuate its existence.

Under the present system of government there are necessarily two antagonistic classes. These two classes we will name respectively the working class, or producing class, and the capitalist class, or exploiting class. The capitalist class are the owners of all the land and machinery of production, and the means of transportation and communication, and it is to their interest to see that the system by which they are enabled to control the very lives and destinies is continued by any means, fair or foul. The working class, on the other hand, are absolutely dependent on the capitalist class for the means to live. They own nothing but their labor power, and that power is absolutely worthless, unless they can apply it to the raw material of the capitalist, with the machinery of the capitalist, in order to make it productive, and so exchangeable for the commodities we must have in order to live.

It is natural for the worker to want as large a share of his product as he can get, and, also natural for the capitalist to keep the worker down to the subsistance point in order to have more for himself. This causes a clash. The workers have the most strength as far as numbers go and so they struggle but are always beaten. The cause of this is not hard to find. The capitalists, though few in numbers, thoroughly understand the interests of their class and seek to maintain it. They saw to it that the unions were controlled in their interests, and now they are turning their efforts to the Socialist party. They realized that the only thing to do that would check the rising tide of Socialist tendency would be to raise fake issues. These fake issues were raised in many ways.

Here, in Chicago, among many, was the great hue and cry about the terrible suffering caused by the high rates of interest charged by the loan sharks. After many columns of space was printed a bill was drafted by the Journal, and a copy sent to each candidate for the "General Assembly." The bait was good, it seems, and fourteen candidates of our party pledged to the organization that nominated them and paid all the campaign expenses, signed the bill and returned it to the said Journal. These candidates knew or should have known that it was against the constitution, but still they signed the bill. A Socialist should understand that reform cannot better his condition and that a candidate, pledged to fight for the overthrow of capitalism, must not sign or endorse any reform no matter how good it seemingly is.

These men were either too ignorant of the class struggle, or were deliberate traitors seeking to ride into office on the rising wave of economic discontent. If the first reason for their action is true then they should be expelled as being mentally unfit to be members of the party or else relegated to the rear without the right to be the candidates of the organization again. If the second surmise is the correct one then expulsion is none too good for them. As a member of the Socialist party I call attention to Article XI, Section 3, of the National Constitution and demand the expulsion of the fourteen traitors, including the two elected on the fake issue, Ambroz and Olsen, or legitimate reasons for their retention in the organization be shown.

We have made excuses time and time again and it has become a farce. Every time one violates the constitution, some one makes excuses that he was ignorant or that it don't amount to anything, or this and that, and the results are beginning to show for it. In Illinois, Wisconsin and Colorado we were too easy and excused them, but the time has come for some action. Are we equal to the task before us or are we about to be lead into another revolution in which we do all the fighting and suffering while another class reaps the benefits, as happened in the Paris Commune and other uprisings of the workers. Are we to see our organization run by the middle class or are we going to run it ourselves? It depends on the rank and file who will be supreme.

Yours fraternally,
Charles W. Winfield,
14 Ward Branch S. P.

Note:—This is the copy of the letter I spoke of in the communication and I stand ready to make an affidavit that every word written both here and in the letter concerning the action taken in connection with this letter is absolutely true.

AN ANARCHIST CONVERT.

To the Daily and Weekly People: For the past five years I was an Anarchist, and believed in the division of property. But thanks to the literature I received from Comrade A. Herron, of Tacoma, I am now a Socialist. To the comrades and sympathizers of the Socialist Labor Party: See that you do some good. Have with you at all times some literature.

The S. L. P. cast two votes here this election, for the first time. M. M.
Quilcene, Washington, Dec. 6.

THE POLITICAL EXPENSES OF CONNECTICUT'S SMALLER PARTIES.

To the Daily and Weekly People: The Hartford Times of Monday, Dec. 12 inst. publishes an article headed: "Law, ignored, Is Big Farce," and proceeds to state that no returns have been made from 92 towns, on election expenses of committees and candidates, as required by statute.

After reporting the expenses of committees and candidates of the two old parties, it finally also gives the expenses of the smaller parties. These latter may prove to be of some interest to our constituency in the State, and therefore we shall report in full as given:

Expenses of the Smaller Parties.

Socialist Party.

State Committee	$439.44
New Haven	464.10
New Britain	60.00
Bridgeport	115.51
Bridgeport	32.00
Meriden	66.40
Hartford	221.50
Danbury	5.00
Waterbury	46.15
Naugatuck	65.70
Putnam	31.30
Rockville	118.90
	$1,666.00

Socialist Labor Party.

State Committee	$179.00
Rockville	22.50
Plainfield	10.75
Hartford	52.43
New Britain	11.50
Huntington	15.45
	$291.63

Prohibitionist Party.

State Committee	$811.98
New Haven	41.10
Norwalk	10.00
	$863.08

People's Party.

State Central Committee (the money was received from the National Committee)	$385.00

If the compilation contains all that has been reported, then some local organizations of the S. L. P. have neglected to report, whereas, on the other hand, two localities are mentioned, Plainfield and Huntington, where there are no local organizations of the S. L. P., or if there is one in each locality, certain it is that it is not connected with the State organization, represented by the State Executive Committee, S. L. P.

If a local organization should exist at said places, or individuals that have taken interest in the S. L. P., the Conn. S. E. C. would be pleased to enter into communication with them and render them all available assistance to promote the interest of the S. L. P.

Press Committee.
Hartford, Conn., Dec. 13.

HAMMERING AWAY ALL THE TIME.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Socialism is a subject very dear to my heart. I would like to have more workmen know something about that subject. The only way to get them interested in it is to induce them to read.

I am the President of a union of four hundred members. While there are a number of Kangs in our organization, I am the only one who votes the real Socialist ticket. I am hammering away all the time.

Enclosed find two subs, renewals, for Weekly People.

Syracuse, N. Y., Dec. 12. F. H. T.

POOR ARE ON THE INCREASE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I enclose a clipping from the Rochester "Democrat and Chronicle," of December 8, entitled "Number of Poor Growing." In justice to the article, I would say that that is just my case exactly I am a stationary engineer, with ability to hold a first class license; but, as I cannot get a job, I am working in a machine shop for $7.50 per week. I have 6 children to feed and clothe, pay $1.25 per week rent, buy coal at the rate of 25 cents at a time, because I can not buy more. I also have a daughter 12 years of age, who is a cripple and can not walk. Of course I don't live. I merely stay on as it were. Is it any wonder I am class conscious? No it is not!

There are men working in this shop who are getting from $1.25 per day to $2, working as machinists. If you talk Socialism to them they think and say "you or I will never see it." Think of it, they are so much taken up with meeting both ends that they don't have time to read.

I have got six regular readers of the Weekly People, in spite of the fact that I was told to desist on pain of losing my job. But if I should lose all I possess, I will preach the doctrine of emancipation from wage slavery until I die.

A. M. O.
Palmyra, N. Y. Dec. 11.

[Enclosure.]

NUMBER OF POOR GROWING.

Conditions Harder for Them Than Ever Before, Says James Johnston.

"How to Improve the Condition of the Masses in Our Cities and Country," was the subject upon which James Johnston spoke Tuesday night before the Judean Club. Mr. Johnston said the subject had been on his mind for some time, particularly during the recent campaign, when political orators were expounding the principles of protection and free trade.

"I have asked myself," said the speaker, "wherein protection helps the masses, and I fail to see in what particular it has benefited them. I am a Republican. I was born and brought up a Republican and in general accept the doctrines of that party, but with all the prosperity of our country I cannot help feeling that the poor are on the increase and that it is more difficult for them to get along than ever before it has been.

"Take a condition like that existing at Fall River, Mass., where cotton mills are idle and men are out of work, on a strike, if you will. The mill owner says: 'We'll run the mills, but that we may do so, you will be obliged to work for less money than before.' The employe is willing to do this, but cannot and live. A strike results. The mill owner says he is doing the best he can until the product of the South is raised to a standard equal to that of his own product. This is the situation, and the same conditions exist in every city of America in some form."

The speaker considered as another problem the workman who specializes. Through sickness or other cause he loses his employment, and in seeking another place he is asked what he can do. He may be a shoe finisher. He is told that while a baster on coats might be employed, there is no show for him. He is finally driven to a place that pays less than he formerly received.

Employes of railroads and other corporations are being pushed aside to-day to make room for younger men. Another problem, the speaker said, arises when the care of those cast aside is considered. The natural suggestion would be that an employe should look out for the future, but Mr. Johnston said that if a man gave the attention to his work that an employer demands he would have little time to provide a berth into which he might slip at any time he might wish.

Continuing, Mr. Johnston said:

"An article that cost $12 is not high if one has the money to pay for it. If we do not have the money the cost of the article might as well be $25 as $12. So we have a problem in the adjustment of wages to prices that will allow us to live. Suppose you get an article for $9 when its price should be $10. I may be the sufferer by that 10 per cent. reduction. What good will the saving do you, if you have money, as compared with the harm that it will do me? Persons pushed into the charities department must be supported by persons who are responsible for their being public charges. The volunteer who goes to war makes a sacrifice to protect the nation. What sacrifice shall we make to protect the community?"

THE LESSON OF MASSACHUSETTS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The official count in Massachusetts gives our candidate for Governor, Michael T. Berry, 2,002 votes. This is about the same vote our party received ten years ago, and upon its face, would seem that we are losing ground.

I am not a bigoted partisan and if I thought this small vote was the fault of our form of organization or its tactics, I would not hesitate one minute to speak out. Nor am I so extremely partisan as to see progress even in a declining vote.

Is it the fault of the Socialist Labor Party that things are thus? I say no, decidedly no!

Ten years ago, Socialism was little known in Massachusetts. Its adherents were recruited mostly from the German voters, with a sprinkling of would-be native reform elements, such as Prohibitionists, People's Party men and tax-reformers. In those days everybody who chose to flirt with Socialism was welcome to the ranks of the Socialist Labor Party and our vote thus rose gradually, until in 1899 it reached the high water mark of 10,000.

It is but fair to state that although the Socialist Labor Party was indulgent—too indulgent for its own good—much good seed of real Socialism was spread throughout the State, and this undoubtedly accounts for the nucleous of stalwart Socialists who remained loyal to the S. L. P. when the Debs movement sought to swamp it out of existence.

The Debs' "Socialist" movement had remarkable success in this state, polling over 30,000 votes in 1902, electing Mayors in Haverhill and Brockton, and sending three Representatives to the Legislature.

A new and rising party always attracts discontented elements of the most varied shades of opinions, and it was not strange that many adherents of the Socialist Labor Party were glad to go over to the new chariot riders.

Would it have been wise to give up the Socialist Labor Party and join forces with the Debs' movement? No, decidedly no, it would have been a fatal mistake. The S. L. P. has steadily held to the opinion that a big vote is not necessarily a source of strength, on the contrary, it may prove a fatal weakness at a time when the movement must depend upon its rank and file for support, in the attempt to put Socialist logic into practical form and force. Could there be a more energetic proof of this fact than the very collapse of the Debs' "Socialist" movement at this time in Massachusetts? Of what use is a big vote, when your voters leave you in tthe lurch the very moment you must test that strength?

The Debs' movement at no time preached the pure and uncompromising Socialism of the Socialist Labor Party, but was always on the lookout for more votes, and yet it could not keep its forces together. It lacked cohesion because it lacked knowledge of what Socialism really stands for. These Debs Socialists always acted the reformer and shared the reformers' short life of notoriety. In the recent election the Debs party polled 11,500 votes for Governor, which is hardly more than the Socialist Labor Party mustered in five years ago before the Debsites came forward to show us "the short road to Socialism.

It is fortunate for the Socialist movement that after this experimenting with Socialism by the Debs bunglers, the Socialist Labor Party is still in good shape to take up the work again and lead the movement to victory and success. The enemies of the S. L. P. cannot help but admire the loyalty of the Socialist Labor Party members to sound principles and correct tactics, in the face of such experience we passed through in Massachusetts. With the wide spread knowledge of Socialism thorughout the State, the Socialist Labor Party cannot fail to rapidly gain strength and take up the work which it was prevented from doing by this disturbing force of Debsomania.

It is the duty of the party now to see to its organization and to redouble its efforts to widely distribute our literature and get subscribers for our Daily and Weekly People. The able clear cut propaganda carried on by our press can not fail to bring us a rich harvest of intelligent workers to swell our membership and our vote.

Compared to the conditions of ten years ago, we certainly have easy travelling. The brave fight of the Socialist Labor Party for its very existence these past five years, will yet prove its best assets for future work and success.

If we have lost votes we have gained experience and knowledge; our minds have become clearer. Clear minds are the surest guarantee that Socialism makes progress and that is after all what we are trying to accomplish.

M. Ruther.
Holyoke, Mass., Dec. 9.

MONTANA SYMPATHIZERS!

All readers of The People in Montana who voted for the Presidential electors of the Socialist Labor Party at the last election, will please put themselves in communication with the undersigned.

Patrick O'Rourke, Sec'y Section
Butte, 960 Lewishon street,
Butte, Montana.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

[NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.]

S. B. R., EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.—Herr Most's statement that "all Socialists are Anarchists because all Anarchists are Socialist" shows that Most's Anarchy in politics has struck to his head and is affecting even his reasoning powers. All Johns are men. Are therefore all men Johns? The Anarchist of Most's type hold to the theory that Governments must be removed by assassinating the incumbents. Socialism holds no such views: it condemns assassination. Get a copy of the pamphlet Socialism vs. Anarchy. Get it across the river at the S. L. P. headquarters, 307 1-2 Pine street, room 6, St. Louis, Mo., or from the Labor News, 2-6 New Reade street, this city.

S. N., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Read the President's message. Miss not a line. It was so full of meat that it was published in full in these columns.

B. R. BUFFALO, N. Y.—The Iskra matter will be published as soon as the Flash-Lights of Amsterdam are done. They will be done next week. Send the rest.

F. J., OLEAN, N. Y.—If you do not know anything about the past rumpus between the Volkszeitung Corporation and the Socialist Labor Party, is that a reason to perpetuate your ignorance on the subject? How can you ever expect to understand the present, if you do not know the past—history?

G. F., ST. LOUIS, MO.—Of course, "capital" is inert matter: it is the privately owned tool of production. And, of course, there can be no conflict between the workingman and his tool of production. But when the word "Capital" is used together with "Labor" it does not stand for the tool of production, but for its owner, the capitalist. The struggle between Capital and Labor means the struggle between the Capitalist Class and the Working Class. Marx himself constantly used the term. It is obvious.

F. W. S., CHICAGO, ILL.—It is not at all necessary to deny Jesus, whether entirely or partially, "in order to be a staunch, true, out and out Socialist." The only people we know of who do deny Jesus are the upholders of the capitalist system. The inevitable results of capitalism are in violation of Jesus' moral precepts. To uphold conditions that violate the tenets of a moral preceptor is to deny him.

E. G. L., NORTH YAM HILL, ORE.—Right you are. There is no such thing as "going to the extreme in Socialism." A "round table" is either wholly (extremely) round, or it is not round at all. A cube is a perfect (extreme) cube, or it is no cube at all. Socialism is either Socialism (complete, extreme) or what goes by the name is twaddle, if it is not Capitalism. Ditto, ditto of the parties that fly Socialist colors. The claim of that "Socialist" party paper that the Socialist Labor Party goes more to the extreme than the Socialist party is a cat, unwittingly let out; an admission of the S. P. unfitness for the work it has tackled. If one wants to cross a river, he must get across. Anything short of that is to miss the trip. You have the right mental grit to start the S. L. P. in your neck of the woods. Do it.

J. C. M., FALKIRK, SCOTLAND.—1st.—No S. D. P. or S. P. man was elected to Congress. The S. P. or S. D. P. estimated vote has been going down every day. It was first announced at 700,000; then at 600,000; then at "half a million"; then at "almost half a million." The latest figures are 392,000.

2. Ian Mackay, Klinlochluicheart, Murdoch McIndallager and Achaluachroach would be lacking in the sense of humor. We should not thus affront them.

G. F. O., NEW HAVEN, CT.—Sunday, Nov. 15, 1903, was the date of the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" that contained the insult to the Irish. The passage was: "As to the Irish, they are corrupt to marrow." It appeared in a correspondence, and the observation was approved by the editorial headline inserted over the letter, "What must be, must be."

J. F. B., BUFFALO, N. Y.—It would be an interesting picture, but interminable to quote the contradictions that the so-called Socialist, alias Social Democratic quill-pushers can be guilty of. Here is, for instance, the "Appeal to Reason" one day publishing a 3-page boom for the Chicago "First National Co-operative Society" which declares that "Socialism is a theory only and must remain a theory until its value can be demonstrated by practical illustration," "Co-operation furnishes the stepping stone to this effective demonstration"; and another day, answering the question why its party does not own its press, seeks to justify such a state of things with the principle that "SOCIALISM CANNOT BE PRACTICED UNDER COMPETITION!" Take another instance. In one breath those people claim that their party is strictly in line with the European Movement, particularly so on the Trades Union policy; in another breath one of them, M. W. S. in the "Chicago Socialist" of last Nov. 26, says: "It is about time that this position (the S. P. Trades Union position) which has been officially endorsed by two National Conventions of the Socialist party and IS RAPIDLY GAINING ACCEPTANCE BY NEARLY ALL THE EUROPEAN SOCIALIST BODIES, SHOULD BE RECOGNIZED! One of the two statements must be a lie. Which? And so ad infinitum.

J. H., JERSEY CITY, N. J.—Our comps would deserve the punishment. We wish you inflicted it. The typographical mistakes are too numerous.

L. P., MILFORRD, MASS.—We can now proceed to answer your series of questions. We now know exactly what you mean by "radical." But even now, before proceeding, we must place on record the S. L. P. position on matters that you go into in connection with your explanation.

The parties contracting matrimony are not "the only ones concerned therein." Society, the whole of society is concerned. And the whole of society is concerned because the man and woman in the instance cannot "bear all the results, good or evil." Those who hold differently do so because they take only the sentimental view of matrimony, that is to say, they fail to realize that laws of matrimony are not the result of a whim, or an impression, or a sentiment, but the result of facts, of scientific observation. Sexual relations between close kindreds, brother and sister, for instance, are harmful to society. Their results are serious. Children born of such copulation are unhealthy. The race would degenerate. This is a law of biology. This instance, for one, knocks over the claim of equity in behalf of the theory that "the man and the wife are the sole ones concerned." It also knocks over the theory that the good or evil result could fall upon the two alone. It does not. It goes beyond them. This is an extreme case. But it illustrates the point, and points to the looseness of the tenet you mention. Accuracy is essential in such matters. From the extreme case quoted, a number of others is suggested less extreme, and yet forceful enough to indicate that marriage is a social concern—from which, however, it does not follow that all the modern marriage restrictions are sane.

M. M., NEW YORK.—The only tangible information on the head is gatherable from the report to the Amsterdam Congress by the Jewish Arbeiterbund. The statement is made in the report that the designation of "organized" is now more carefully applied than before. Formerly "any workingman in a trade" was considered "organized"; now the terms "organized" is not applied except to those workingmen who are regular patrons of the literature of the organization, who frequently attend its meetings, who render the organization some service, and who support it financially. Another passage subordinates the duty to the organization to the man's loyalty to the political movement. To judge by these two passages the Bund is a serious and militant affair.

F. S. O., WACO, TEX.—1st. The two letters, sent to the "A. L. U. Journal" finding fault with its publishing an advertisement of S. L. P. literature, proceeded from New York City. The S. L. P. literature advertised was, among other things, English translations of Bebel's Woman, of Eugene Sue's great story the Pilgrim's Shell, and De Leon's speech "What Means This Strike" which Hanford plagiarized.

2d. Labor News, 2-6 New Reade street, this city.

E. B., MANCHESTER, N. H.—In this generation the Socialist Labor Party is the party of Lincoln and the so-called Socialist Party is the party of Douglas of the 1860's.

F. D., ROCHESTER, N. Y.—A pure and simple Trades Union stands on the principle of the "brotherhood of Capital and Labor." As such it is a wheel in the mechanism of capital, all the more if it approves of militias. The way to treat such a body is the way to treat any other capitalist institution. We are to-day compelled to patronize capitalist railroads; we are compelled to sell ourselves in wage slavery in the shop; and so may we be compelled to deal with a pure and simple body. And if the latter outrages a workingman he is justified to resort to capitalist courts for redress, the same as if he is wronged in the shop or by a railroad, etc.

D. McC., HELENA, MONT.—You are not the first, nor will you be the last. A L. U. men are one by one discovering the

(Continued on page 6.)

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—National Secretary, P. O. Box 380, London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY. 2-6 New Reade street, New York City (The Party's literary agency.)

Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

THE TOUR OF COMRADE FRANK A. BOHN.

On November 20 began the transcontinental tour of Comrade Frank A. Bohn. The comrade has put in one week's work in Kentucky, after which he will proceed to Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Arizona, California, Oregon, Washington, and then return East. When first conceived, the tour was undertaken largely as a means to get Comrade Bohn to California, the S. L. P. State Executive Committee of that State having engaged the comrade for a three months' agitation and organization tour there. But that aspect of the matter vanished completely when the result of the late election became known. A situation utterly different from what we have had before, confronts us today. The "safe and sane" Democracy has been smashed at the polls. Ne plus ultra capitalism has been placed in the saddle in a manner that must cause secret fear in the hearts of its more far-seeing representatives, it being more than they probably bargained for. As a result, the lines of the class struggle will soon become more plainly visible in our political life than ever before. During such times men will learn more in a month than they would otherwise learn in a year. Their minds will be open. Therefore, now is the time for the Socialist Labor Party to do its utmost to agitate, educate and organize. The tour of Comrade Bohn appeared desirable when first mentioned. Looked at in the light of the present situation, it has become imperative.

To make possible the uninterrupted success of this tour, the National Executive Committee, who have assumed full responsibility for the work, financially and otherwise, must be supported. We therefore call upon all members and friends of the Socialist Labor Party to contribute to a fund to sustain the work now undertaken, said fund to be known as the "General Agitation Fund" under which head all contributions will be publicly acknowledged. Let those who can give send their contribution, but wherever possible instead of making one contribution and then be done with, let those who ardently desire to further this work pledge a small weekly contribution in an amount in keeping with their means and thus insure a steady income. Should the response to this call warrant it, other organizers will be put on the road as fast as means permit.

Public acknowledgements of the amounts received will be made once a week in the Sunday People and will then appear in the subsequent issue of the Weekly People.

Trusting that this will meet with the response the situation demands, we are,

Fraternally yours,
The National Executive Committe, Socialist Labor Party, Henry Kuhn, Secretary.

GENERAL AGITATION FUND.

This fund has been started in support of the transcontinental tour of Comrade Frank A. Bohn. During the week ending with Saturday, December 17th, the following amounts were received:

O. Ruckser, Cranford, N. J.	$ 1.00
Frank A. Bohn	12.00
Section Indianapolis, Ind., per Bohn	2.50
Christian Kohlenberg, Marion, Ind., per Bohn	5.00
Fritz Kommel, Anderson, Ind., per Bohn	.50
Harry Barnes, Logansport, Ind., per Bohn	1.00
I. J. Baker, Logansport, Ind., per Bohn	1.00
Bert Cory, Logansport, Ind., per Bohn	.50
J. H. Freeman, Logansport, Ind., per Bohn	.25
Eugene Fischer, New York city (on 50c. weekly pledge)	1.00
J. S. Tidball, Columbus, Ohio ...	1.00
K. Georgewitch, Schenectady, N. Y.	1.00
Katie Eisenberg, Cincinnati, Ohio	1.00
Joseph Finkbohner, Philadelphia, Pa.	1.00
Washington S. E. C.	10.00
Howard La Belle, Seattle, Wash.	3.00
M. Palmer, Seattle, Wash.	3.00
Total	44.75
Previously acknowledged	55.30
Grand total	$100.05

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

If you receive a sample copy of this paper it is an invitation to subscribe.

FOR OVER SIXTY YEARS.
An Old and Well-Tried Remedy.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS of MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, WITH PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHOEA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, AND TAKE NO OTHER KIND.
Twenty-five Cents a Bottle.

FOR NEW YORK MEMBER NEW N. E. C.

Socialist Labor Party,
New York State Executive Committee.
New York, Dec. 18, 1904.

Sections are herewith called upon to vote for a member to represent the State of New York on the newly created National Executive Committee. The importance of this newly created National Executive Committee and the necessity of electing a representative thereto worthy of our State organization, needs no undue emphasis from this committee. These are matters that should be obvious to all well-informed comrades. The following nominations for this office, made pursuant to the call recently sent out by this committee have been received: from Section Rensselaer, James Connolly, Troy, N. Y.; Boris Reinstein, Buffalo, N. Y.; Chas. Zolot, Peekskill, N. Y., and Anton Metzler, Rochester, N. Y.; Section New York, Adam Moren, N. Y. City; Section Scandinavian, Bengt Anderson, N. Y. City; Section Monroe County, J. J. Kinneally, N. Y. City; Section Westchester County, Peter Jacobson, Yonkers, N. Y.; Section Schenectady, Harry Gunn, Schenectady, N. Y.; Section Erie County, Boris Reinstein and J. J. Kinneally, addresses above; Section Onondaga County, Boris Reinstein. Of these nominees, James Connolly, Anton Metzler and Peter Jacobson have declined.

In order that the vote on the nominations may be easily taken they are arranged as follows:

	For	Against
Boris Reinstein..........	....	....
Charles Zolot..........	....	....
Adam Moren..........	....	....
Bengt Anderson..........	....	....
John J. Kinneally..........	....	....
Harry Gunn..........	....	....

As the new National Executive Committee will meet for the first time on January 1, 1905, all returns must be in on December 28, on which date the vote will close. To this end, special meetings should be held, if necessary. Send vote to the undersigned.

New York State Executive Committee, S. L. P., per Justus Ebert, Secretary.
2-6 New Reade street, New York city.

SECTION PROVIDENCE, ATTENTION

An important meeting of Section Providence will be held on Tuesday evening, December 27th, at 77 Dyer street, room 8, at 8 o'clock p. m., to consider the adoption of the following by-laws:

The members of this Section shall consist of three parts. The first and second parts shall constitute the organization proper. They shall pay twenty-five cents per month as monthly dues, hold all regular and special meetings and govern all matters pertaining to the section. The members of the third part shall be an auxiliary. They shall not pay any monthly dues, but shall support the candidates of the Socialist Labor Party at the ballot box. They shall also register their name and address in the voting register of the Section.

The members of the first part shall be ready and willing, as far as possible, to carry on the work of education, organization and agitation, when the Section considers them competent to do so.

The members of the second part shall not be obliged to do any of the said work except of their own volition.

All persons who now are or who shall be admitted hereafter as members of the first or second part of this Section shall subscribe their names to the following promise:

I, ...name........, do solemnly promise that I will uphold and defend as far as in my power the principles and tactics of the Socialist Labor Party as they are enacted and interpreted by the national organization and that I will not give any aid, comfort, or assistance to any other political party, while I am a member of this one, and that any violation of this promise merits expulsion from this Section.

All members of this Section shall, as far as possible, be regular subscribers to the Weekly People or some other official paper of the Party.

Members are urged to attend this meeting.

James McGuigan, Organizer.

ATTENTION, HARTFORD.

Only a few days more and another year will disappear in the abyss of time, to make room for a youngster, who will take up its course. Since immemorial times this occurrence has been celebrated by the various peoples and races, and following this custom, Section Hartford, S. L. P. has decided to celebrate New Year's eve, Saturday, December 31, at headquarters, 892 Main street, and cordially invites its friends and sympathizers to participate in a social gathering.

Committee.

Watch the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second the day, third the year.

DER ARBEITER

Jewish Socialist Labor Party Weekly Publication To Be Made Permanent.

To the members and sympathizers of the Socialist Labor Party.

Greeting:—The Socialist Labor Club of New York, an organization founded for the purpose of educating the Jewish workingmen and women in the principles and tactics of the Socialist Labor Party is now publishing a weekly Jewish paper. A Socialist Labor Party organ in the Jewish language has been a much-felt necessity since the suspension of the "Abend-Blatt", and the constant demand for genuine Socialist literature has brought about the establishment of DER ARBEITER.

Joseph Schlossberg, David Pinski and Ch. Alexandroff, formerly on the editorial staff of the "Abend-Blatt", with the assistance of other able writers, are a sufficient guarantee that DER ARBEITER will be a true exponent of the principles and tactics of the Socialist Labor Party, as well as a first class literary paper.

The above named organization, therefore appeals to the members and sympathizers of the Socialist Labor Party to do all in their power to spread and increase the circulation of DER ARBEITER wherever possible.

Due cards and stamps of various denominations will be sent to those who are interested in the existence of DER ARBEITER and pledge themselves to make weekly or monthly contributions.

With the co-operation of those desiring to secure the existence of the paper the management will be relieved of the many burdens brought about by such an undertaking. All information bearing upon the welfare of this weekly should be forwarded without delay.

Let us not forget, as members of the working class, that there is an educational mission to be performed. The task is difficult. On the road to progress many obstacles are encountered. It is for us, the militant Socialists, to clear the road. "Let us be up and doing." Let each obtain as many subscribers as possible. The subscription price is fifty cents per year.

By order of Socialist Labor Club of New York,

Henry Jager, Manager.
Endorsed by the N. E. C.

NATIONAL CAMPAIGN FUND.

During the week ending with December 17th, the following amounts were received:

New York S. E. C., on list 308 (one-half), Scand. Section ...	$ .13
Illinois S. E. C., balance on lists	6.50
Virginia S. E. C., lists 428-430, Newport News	.75
Virginia S. E. C., lists 432 and 434-436, Roanoke	1.67
Virginia S. E. C., lists 437-441, Richmond	1.25
Total	10.30
Previously acknowledged ...	1,151.89
Grand total	$1,162.19

Note:—During the past week several State committees and sections have accounted for the lists they received in full. But many organizations have made no returns at all. Organizers of Sections and secretaries of State Executive Committees are urged to insist upon the return of all lists received and given out. All lists must be accounted for, no matter whether collections have been made on them or not. After January 1st a full list of delinquent organizations will be published.

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

SPECIAL FUND.

(As per Circular Letter Sept. 3, 1901.)

Previously acknowledged..........	$9,462.46
Steinhoff, Columbus, Ohio......	.30
Williams, Columbus, Ohio......	.25
Bare, Columbus, Ohio..........	.25
Ellig, Columbus, Ohio..........	.50
Freer, Columbus, Ohio..........	.25
Washington, S. E. C. (Loan Certificate)..........	20.00
J. Lehning, New York city.....	2.00
Total..............	$9,486.01

DAILY PEOPLE CHRISTMAS FUND.

Previously acknowledged..........	$10.75
L. Medicke and H. Schmalfuss, Pittsfield, Mass.	3.00
O. Ruckser, Cranford, N. J.	1.00
P. E. De Lee, Troy, N. Y.	5.00
B. Touroff, Brooklyn, N. Y.	2.00
P. Walsh, New York city..........	1.00
J. Plomondin, city..........	2.00
L. Alrutz, Sect. Rensselaer Co., N. Y.	1.00
Wm. Lettau, city..........	1.00
J. W. McFall, Kansas City, Mo...	.50
Total..............	$27.25

SECTION HARTFORD, ATTENTION.

In order to vote for a member to the incoming N. E. C. a special meeting will be held at headquarters, Wednesday, December 28, next at 8 p. m. All members entitled to a vote should be present.

Organizer.

LETTER BOX.

Continued from page 5.

slanderousness of one charge after another that the Volkszeitung Corporation element has fabricated against the Socialist Labor Party.

H. L. S., CHICAGO, ILL.—1st. Has that millionaire children?

2d. In the letter that Lassalle wrote to Marx accompanying a copy of his tragedy, Franz von Sickingen, this passage occurs in substance: "A goal is not attainable except by a means that is completely penetrated by the nature of that goal." As the goal of the effective Trades Union is the rendering effective of the political victory of the proletariat, the S. T. & L. A. is built as a fit means for the goal. See the 9th Flash Light on the Amsterdam Congress entitled the "General Strike."

F. R., SAN ANTONIO, TEX.—Now to your fourth question—

What effect it would have upon the capitalists if the workers refused to accept money? It would have the effect of making the capitalists split their sides with laughter. Money is a logical, inevitable, compulsory result of private production. Where private production is money must come into existence. To think of abolishing money before abolishing private production and establishing the Co-operative Commonwealth is like proposing to abolish a shadow before abolishing the substance that casts it.

Next question next week.

P. B. W., CLEVELAND, O.—"Trade Autonomy" does not of itself breed scabbery, nor would "Industrialism" of itself abolish scabbery. If the principle upon which a Trades Union is built is the principle of the "Brotherhood of Capital and Labor," such a Union will gravitate toward scabbery as certain as the dropped stone gravitates towards the center of the earth. The tendency of such a Union being towards scabbery, "Trade Autonomy" does facilitate, does lubricate the descent thither, while "Industrialism" would somewhat retard, or tend to retard, the descent. That's all the difference. Scabbery can be prevented under capitalism only by that system of organization that repudiates the theory of the "Brotherhood of Capital and Labor," and that, consequently, plants itself upon the principle of the "Brotherhood of the Whole Working Class." In point of organization, the only consequence possible is the organizing of all the workers, whether employed or unemployed, and the mutual support of one another. That, of course, will never suit the A. F. of L. fakirs. They need high dues for big salaries and "perquisites." They, therefore, stand in the way of the needed solidarity of labor. Of course, "Industrialism" is the only sane form of organization. It has a glimmer of the principle of solidarity—but only a glimmer. As yet it has not organized upon the principle of absolute solidarity. As yet it shares with "Trade Autonomy" the basic defect of being organized for those who can get jobs.

C. O. N., NEW YORK; S. U., TRENTON, N. J.; T. L., CHICAGO, ILL.; A. P. L., BALTIMORE, MD.; F. McD., NEW YORK; D. B., BOSTON, MASS.—Matter received.

BUFFALO NOTES.

Comrade L. A. Armstrong will deliver a public lecture on "Socialism and the Wage System" this Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock at the Labor Lyceum, in Florence Parlors, 527 Main, near Genesee street. General discussion will follow. Every man and woman is invited. Admission is free.

On New Years Eve, Saturday, December 31st, at 8 p. m., the Buffalo Section, S. L. P., will have a pedro party and entertainment in Florence Parlors, 527 Main street. Dancing will begin shortly after 10 o'clock. Good music. Handsome prizes will be given to the lucky winners. Every friend of the Party in Buffalo who wishes to meet the New Year enjoyably in company of fellow-Socialists, should come with his family and friends to Florence Parlors, Saturday, December 31st. Tickets, at fifteen cents, on sale by comrades and at the Labor Lyceum meetings.

Don't forget the Buffalo School of Socialism meets every Wednesday, 8 p. m., sharp, at S. L. P. headquarters, Old Y. M. C. A. building, 19 West Mohawk, corner Pearl streets, top floor. Sound Socialist literature is thoroughly discussed there. A couple of dozen men and women are getting the benefit of those discussions and you are invited to join them.

NEWARK CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL.

The Fifteenth Annual Christmas Festival of Section Essex County, N. J., Socialist Labor Party, will be held at headquarters, 270 Orange street, Newark, N. J., on Sunday, December 25th, 1904, Christmas night.

Doors open at 7 p. m. Music, dancing, and prize drawing.

Ticket, admitting gentleman and lady, ten cents.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT NOTES

Two hundred and two subscriptions to The Weekly People were secured during the week ending Saturday, December 17th, a gain of two over last week. While this is not a bad showing for this time of the year, we think much better can be done. A letter is now being sent to the sections containing valuable suggestions about securing subscriptions and systematizing the work. Enough copies of this letter will be sent so that each member can get one. State secretaries will please take notice that the sections will be supplied direct from this office. A supply will be sent to the state secretaries for members-at-large only and these should be promptly forwarded. The mailing list which we promised to send out some time ago has been held back, as we desired to have this letter accompany those lists. The lists will now go out with the letter.

The 34th Assembly District, in New York city, continues to do excellent work. All readers are looked up before their subscriptions expire and renewals are gotten in almost every case. This week twenty subs were secured.

Comrade Singewald, of South Norwalk, Conn., sends in 8; J. J. Ernst, St. Louis, Mo., 5; A. Lowet, Kalamazoo, Mich., 5; J. H. T. Juergens, Canton, O., 5, and Jas. McConnell, Wilkinsburg, Pa., 5. These four comrades secure a great many renewals and work steadily and systematically.

Comrade Frank Bohn sends in ten from Logansport, Ind. These were picked up along his route and will help to promote the good work that he has started.

The 18th A. D., New York, sends in nine trial subs.

Comrade J. H. Sanderson, now at Brawley, Cal., orders twenty-five copies a week for three months. A bundle of free distribution among your acquaintances and shop-mates is an excellent method for preparing them to become subscribers. Try it. Following are the rates for small bundles:

5 copies 3 months..............	$0.65
5 copies 6 months..............	1.30
5 copies 1 year..............	2.50
10 copies 3 months..............	1.30
10 copies 6 months..............	2.50
10 copies 1 year..............	5.00
25 copies 3 months..............	3.25
25 copies 6 months..............	6.25

The three months national subscription fund now amounts to $199.55.

LABOR NEWS NOTES.

Others are working, beside you. Read below and see for yourself. Don't allow this literature to lie in your hands. Hustle it out.

Butte, Mont., took 8,000 assorted leaflets, and a half dozen cloth-bound books; Hamilton, Ohio, six "Pilgrim's Shell" and sixty-five pamphlets; San Francisco, two "Capital," two "History of the Commune," twenty "Communist Manifesto," and forty other pamphlets; Detroit, seven "Pilgrim's Shell" and $10 worth of other cloth-bound books; Chicago, "Woman," "Economics of Socialism," "Revolution and Counter-Revolution," "Pilgrim's Shell" and some others; Yonkers, N. Y., six cloth-bound books; Syracuse, three. Besides these, Gloversville, N. Y., Kansas City, Mo., Verona, Mo., Indianapolis, Ind., Bellingham, Wash., Brawley, Cal., and several others took two or three books—"Utopian and Scientific Socialism," "Wage Labor and Capital," "The Paris Commune," etc.

Lynn, Mass., took 300 of the Italian pamphlet, the "S. L. P. vs. the S. D. P.," and Pittsfield, Pa., took $2 worth of assorted literature.

Now make a move with "The Gold Sickle," and "The Infant's Skull." These will sell splendidly. Everybody wants them who has "The Pilgrim's Shell." That is a good bunch to begin with. Roll in the orders.

CHICKENS COMING HOME TO ROOST.

(Continued from page 1)

party, in casting the votes of Australia against that resolution.'

"The above resolution will explain our position, at least, in respect to the class war and revisionism. The majority of the comrades were unaware, until 'Justice' arrived, that Australia was represented by a delegate. No communication in respect to the appointing of one had been received, so that comrades need have no fear for Social Democracy in Australia. Though still very weak, it is present, and will hold firmly to the principles upon which its success and marvellous growth in Europe have been based until it has succeeded in emancipating the Australian worker from the chains of wage-slavery.—With fraternal greetings to all comrades, on behalf of S. D. P., I remain, yours truly,

"P. Halfpenny,
"General Secretary, Social Democratic Party of Victoria, 177 Russell street, Melbourne, October 19, 1904."

That chicken has quickly come home to roost.

FLASH-LIGHTS OF THE AMSTERDAM CONGRESS

(Continued from Page 4.)

The other delegations from Great Britain—the Independent Labor Party (Keir Hardie group), the Labor Representation Committee (Shackleton group), Social Democratic Federation (Bax-Hyndman group), the Fabian group, and a fifth group which consisted of the latest secession in London from the Social Democratic Federation—met jointly despite the violent feuds among them at home, and jointly transacted the delegations' business. Although invited to join the picnic, the British S. L. P. held aloof. Its delegation verified its own credentials separately; reported them to the Congress on the official blanks furnished for the purpose; were read off by the chairman of the session, along with all the other delegations' reports; and, along with all the others, against which no objection was raised, were unanimously voted by the Congress to be seated. On the third day of the convention regular delegates' cards were issued by the International Bureau, without which cards no admission could be obtained to the Congress. The measure was wise, but if enforced with due respect to the action of the Congress, both in the matter of its decision on the manner of verifying the credentials and in the matter of its vote seating all the delegates who reported thereupon without opposition, propriety required that delegates' cards be furnished to the delegates of the British S. L. P., the same as they were furnished to all the other delegates. This was not done. The following day when the delegates of the British S. L. P. presented their original cards they were refused admission for not having the second, or regular cards. They appealed to the International Bureau. While their appeal was pending, pressing invitations were extended to them and pledges made by emissaries of the Social Democratic Federation to submit their credentials to the "British delegation". The delegates of the British S. L. P. remained firm. Any other course would have been self-stultification. The Bureau denied their appeal. The conduct of the Bureau was in defiance of the double vote taken by the Congress, votes in which the British S. L. P. had participated; it was also at fisticuffs with the rules otherwise in operation. For the rest, the decision, by whatever backstairs method it was foisted upon the Bureau, had no practical effect. The British S. L. P. could, anyhow, not have had a separate vote on the resolutions under the two-vote rule for nationalities. Moreover, the party's report to the Congress had been distributed before that. The incident, nevertheless characterizes both the present status of the International Bureau, and the characterfulness of the young British S. L. P.

At the request of the British S. L. P., I interrupted my return home from the Amsterdam Congress with a flying agitation tour over Scotland and England. I spoke in Edinburgh, Falkirk, Glasgow and London. The meetings were good, even in London, where a driving rain materially interfered with the gathering of a crowd. The audiences were serious, attentive and so intensely interested that the attempts of some emissaries from the Augean stable to create a disturbance at all the four meetings were promptly squelched by the audiences themselves.

Though the task before the British S. L. P. may, in a way seem insuperable, in another it is more promiseful. The masses seem responsive to the Evangel of the Socialist Revolution preached in straight forward, coherent language: above all in a language whose earnestness denotes the conviction born of knowledge.

Section Calendar

(Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements, at a nominal rate. The charge will be one dollar per line per year.)

New York County Committee—Second and fourth Saturdays, 8 p. m., at 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Kings County Committee—Second and fourth Saturdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 313 Park avenue, Brooklyn.

General Committee—First Saturday in the month, at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Offices of Section New York, at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Los Angeles, California. Section headquarters and public reading room at 205½ South Main street. Public educational meetings every Sunday evening. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

San Francisco, Calif., S. L. P headquarters and free reading room 830 Market street Room 40. Open day and evening. All wage workers cordially invited.

Chicago, Ill., S. L. P.—Section Headquarters, 48 West Randolph street. Business meetings 2d and 4th Friday of each month.

Section Toronto, Can., S. L. P. meets in Room 3, Richmond Hall, Richmond street W., every second and fourth Wednesdays. Workingmen cordially invited.

Sec. St. Louis, Mo., S. L. P. meets every Thursday, 8 p. m. at 307½ Pine Street Room 6.

Sec. Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P. meets every first and third Sunday of month at 356 Ontario Street (Ger. Am. Bank Bldg.) top floor, at 2.30 P. M.

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